

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

7 Agrich
p. 2

WASHINGTON, D.C. - NOVEMBER 1958



AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS

1959

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

	page
1. The Outlook for Farmers' Prices and Income	3
2. The Feed Grain- Livestock Problem	9
3. Farm Resources, Finances, and Production	15
4. Planning Family Finances	25
5. Trends in Marketing Spreads	33
6. The Farm Commodities	39
Data for Charts	61
List of Charts	87

1959 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps (155) in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in larger sizes for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color filmstrip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. A black and white filmstrip is also available. The filmstrip is designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x 2" slides, if desired. Individual color slides are also available.

WHEN ORDERING CHARTS. (See pages 87 and 88)

- (1) List negative number, title, and size. If ordering 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" prints, specify dull or glossy finish.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom the charts should be sent.
- (3) A purchase order will be accepted from State institutions. Orders from all others must be accompanied by a remittance.
- (4) Make all remittances payable to "Office of Information, USDA."
- (5) Send orders and remittances for photographic prints to the Office of Information
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WHEN ORDERING FILMSTRIPS OR SLIDES

Send order and remittance to Photo-Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Ave., N. W., Washington 11, D. C. *Do not send order to U. S. Department of Agriculture. \$1.00 minimum order.*

PRICE LIST

Minimum charge of \$1.00 per order

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, dull or glossy 5" x 7" \$.75 each

This price applies to copies of any chart or 8" x 10" \$1.00 each
map whether shown in this chart book or not.

POSITIVE PHOTOSTAT (Wall Sizes) 18" x 24" \$.90 each

This price applies to copies of any chart or
map listed on the last two pages of this
chart book.

FILMSTRIP

NO. C-71 \$12.00 color

NO. 719 3.50 black & white,
unmounted per strip

Each strip presents in attractive colors
all charts and maps shown in this book.
Black and white filmstrip is also avail-
able. By cutting and mounting segments
of the strip you can easily make 2" x 2"
slides of any of the individual charts or
maps. Filmstrips can be cut apart and
mounted in 2" x 2" cardboard slides @
.05 additional per frame by Photo-Lab
Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Wash-
ington 11, D. C.

INDIVIDUAL COLOR SLIDES \$.25 each

You can get individual color slides mounted
in cardboard of any chart or map shown in
this chart book. Send your remittance direct
to Photo-Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Ave., N. W.,
Washington 11, D. C. \$1.00 minimum order.

Charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

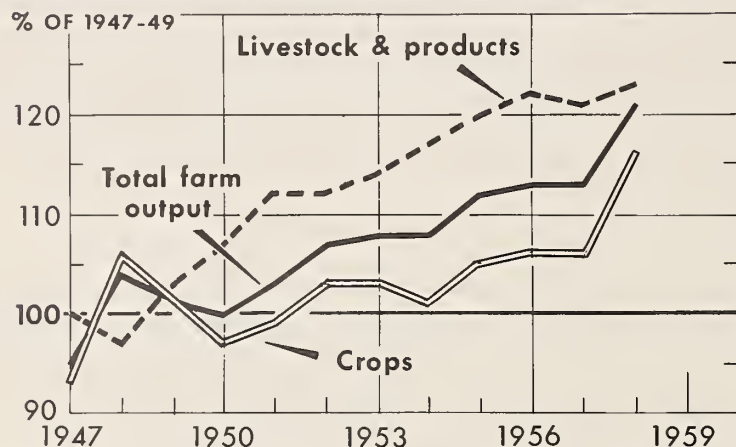
SECTION

1

The Outlook for Farmers' Prices and Income

Heavy Supplies Dominate Outlook for 1959

Sharp Increase in Crops Boosts Farm Output to New Record

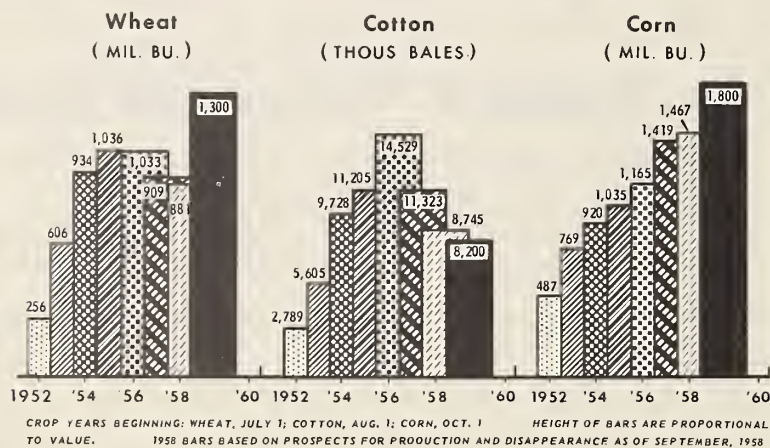


See Table 15

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (10)-2405 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Carryovers To Be Up for Wheat And Corn but Down for Cotton



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

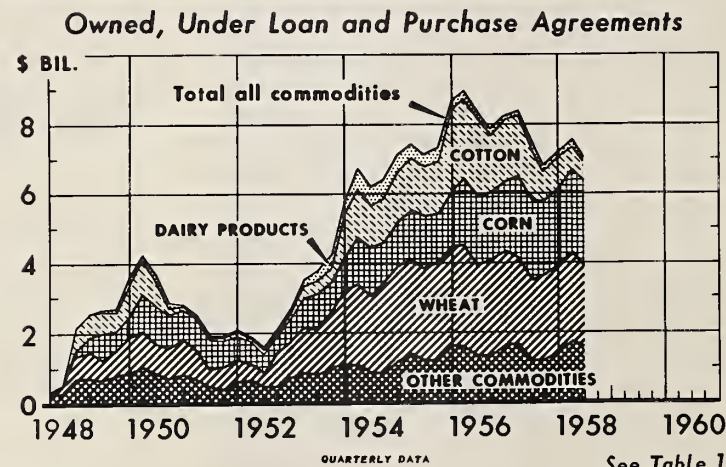
NEG. 80A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Supplies of farm products will continue heavy for at least another year. An exceptionally favorable growing season boosted average yield per acre to a new peak in 1958. Total crop production rose a tenth above 1957, despite the smallest harvested acreage in 40 years. Output of livestock and products also increased as hog and broiler production rose.

High production is likely again next year. Hog and poultry production is increasing and cattle and sheep numbers are rising. Large output of crops also is probable, barring severe drought. Even if weather is less favorable than in 1958, continuing improvements in technology are likely to keep yields high.

Grain production was particularly heavy in 1958. Stocks of wheat and feed grains will rise to new highs but a further small decrease is expected for cotton. Much of the added carryover stocks will be acquired by CCC under the price support programs. Consequently, CCC's investment in inventories and price support operations probably will rise substantially next year.

Price Support Holdings Decline from 1956 Peak



See Table 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6518-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Big Supplies To Put Pressure on Farmers' Prices Next Year

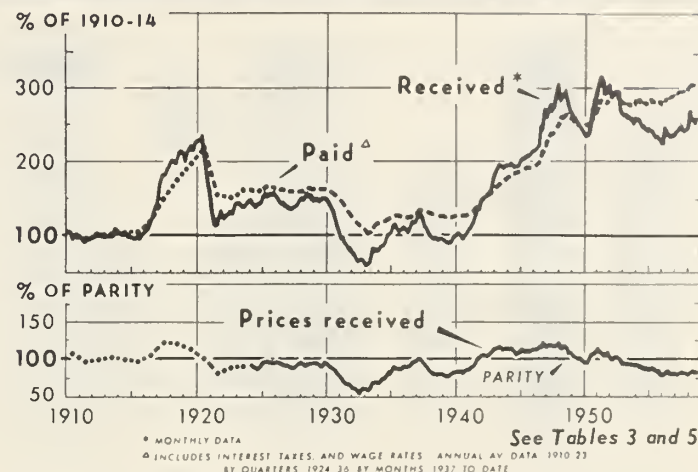
Prices received by farmers in 1958 are averaging at the highest level in 5 years. For the first 9 months of this year, prices were 6 percent above the same period of 1957. Much of this increase resulted from higher prices for hogs and cattle which reflected reduced marketings and a strong demand for feeder cattle. In the first half of the year, increased prices for vegetables and citrus fruits as a result of last winter's freezes helped boost the overall average.

Heavy supplies in prospect point to slightly lower average prices to farmers in 1959 than this year. Much of the decrease is expected to result from a fairly substantial decline in prices for hogs as marketings increase. Prices of poultry products in the first half of 1959 may average lower than in the same period this year. Support levels for 1959 crops, on the whole, may not be appreciably different than those for 1958 crops.

Prices farmers pay, including interest, taxes and wage rates, also rose in 1958 and for the first three quarters averaged 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Much of the increase came in prices of food and feeder livestock, motor vehicles, farm machinery, and interest and tax charges. Wage rates continued their persistent rise. Further increases are in prospect next year for interest, taxes, wage rates, and some industrial items. Overall, another small increase in prices farmers pay is expected in 1959.

The greater increase in prices received than in prices paid raised the parity ratio to an average of 84 for the first 9 months of 1958 compared with 82 a year earlier. Prospects for some decline in prices received together with a little higher prices paid points to a lower parity ratio next year.

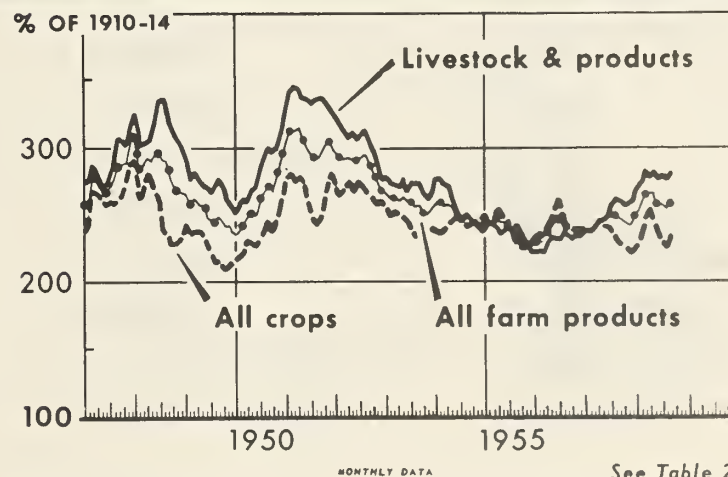
Prices Farmers Receive And Pay Rise in 1958



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 98-58(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Livestock and Products Show Biggest Price Gain in 1958

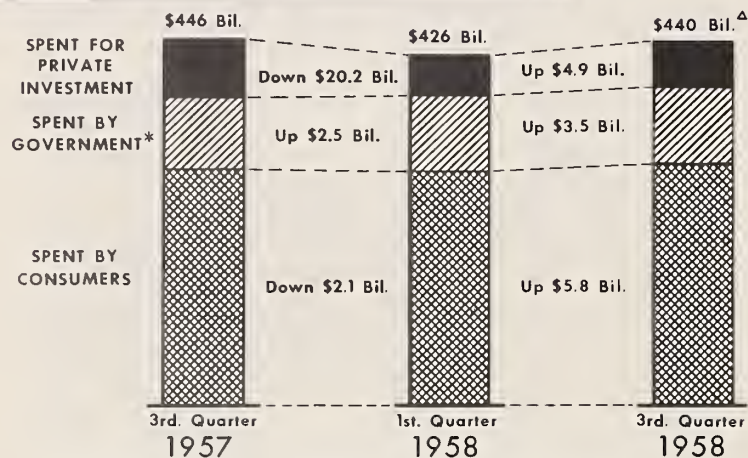


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6552-58(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Increased Economic Activity Expected in 1959

GNP Recovers Most of Recession Loss by Third Quarter of 1958



* FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL

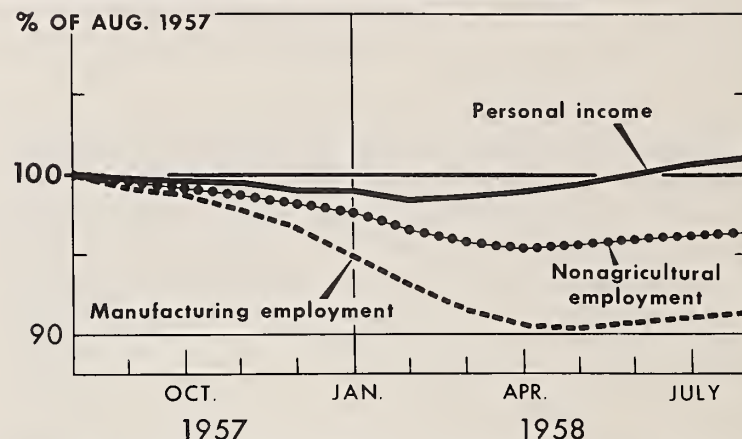
^Δ 3RD QTR, 1958 PRELIMINARY, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS.

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6550-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Income Well Maintained Despite Reduced Employment



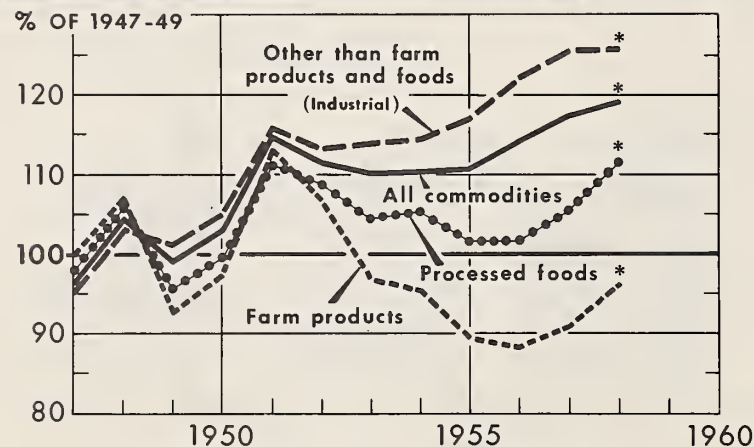
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXES COMPUTED BY AMS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6549-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wholesale Price Index Up as Farm and Food Products Gain



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

* AVERAGE FOR FIRST 8 MONTHS

See Table 4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6548-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

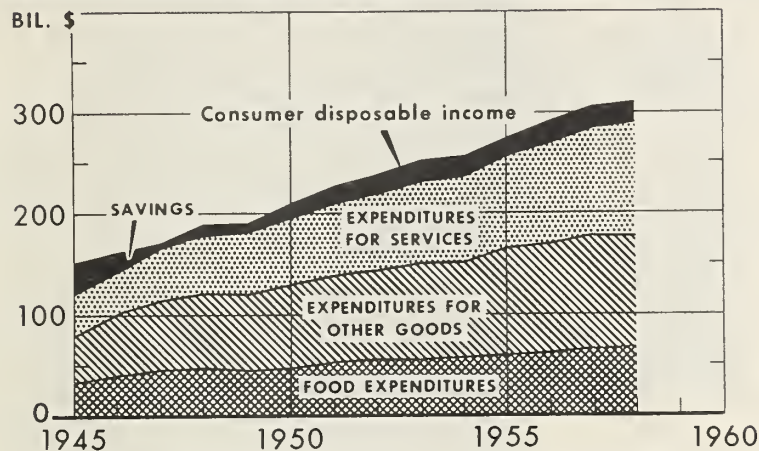
Much of the loss in economic activity during the recent recession was recovered by the end of last summer. Main forces contributing to the recession were reduced spending by business for inventories and for investment, reduced sales of automobiles, and a greater decline in exports than in imports. Consumer income showed only a minor decline as reduced employment and a shorter work-week were largely offset by increased unemployment compensation and social security benefits and higher farm income.

Wholesale prices rose further in 1958, mainly because of higher prices for farm products and processed foods. Prices for other commodities, as a group, leveled out.

Increased economic activity and significantly higher consumer income are in prospect for 1959. Pointing in this direction are prospects for an end to the declines in business capital outlays and in inventories, increased consumer spending and a further rise in expenditures by Federal and State and local governments.

Demand for Farm Products Will Continue Strong

Food Expenditures Increase in 1958



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1958 ESTIMATED BY AMS

See Table 6

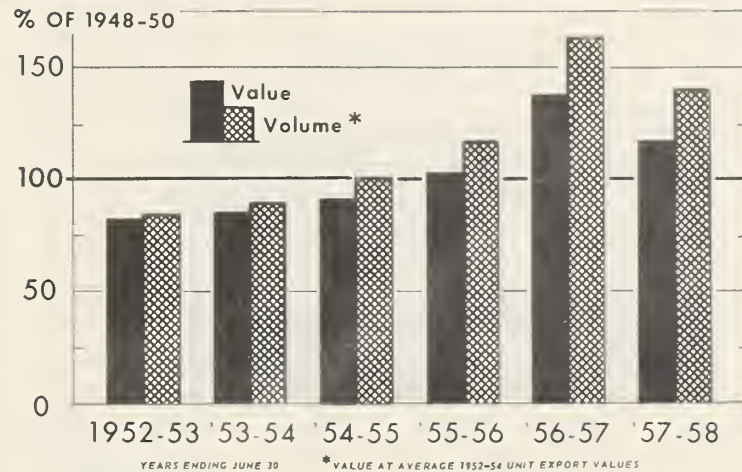
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6547-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Demand for food was strong through the last year and is likely to strengthen further in 1959 as consumer income rises. During the first 9 months of 1958, sales at retail food stores were 6 percent above the same period of 1957. Retail prices of the "market basket" of farm produced foods were up an average of 6 percent. Prices to farmers for food products and costs of processing and distributing were each higher and the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar held at about the level of 1957 -- 40 cents.

Exports of farm products in 1957-58 dropped from the record level of the preceding year with the value off 15 percent and the volume 14 percent. A little lower level of exports is likely in the current 1958-59 fiscal year. Exports of grain are increasing but cotton shipments are likely to be down further since foreign production is up and consumption has slackened. Government programs will continue important in maintaining exports in 1958-59.

Agricultural Exports Drop but Remain High



YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

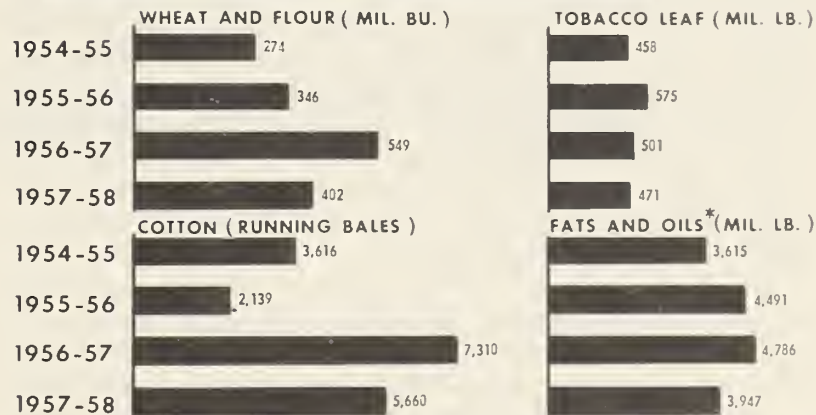
* VALUE AT AVERAGE 1952-54 UNIT EXPORT VALUES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3616-58 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Exports of Major Products Decline



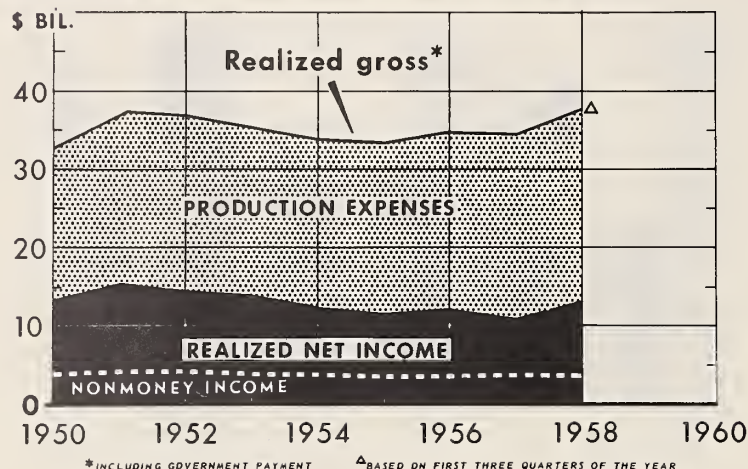
* INCLUDING OIL EQUIVALENT OF OILSEEDS AND PEANUTS (EXCLUDING BUTTER.)
LENGTH OF BAR PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE DURING 1952-54

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3621-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Net Farm Income To Decline Some From Improved 1958 Level

Gross and Net Income Up Sharply in 1958



See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

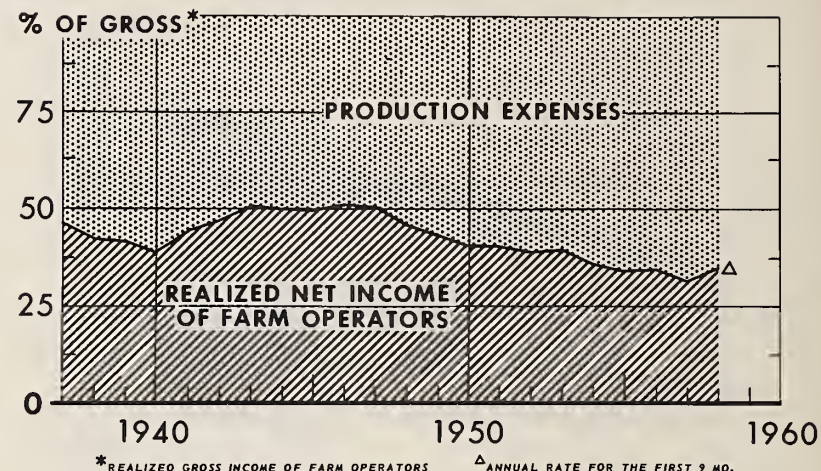
NEG. 443A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Although prices may average slightly lower in 1959 than this year, marketings are likely to increase and cash receipts from farm products are likely to hold at about the 1958 level. However, there will not be an acreage reserve program of the Soil Bank in 1959. This year, payments to farmers under this program amounted to about 700 million dollars. Since production expenses may rise further in 1959, some decline in the net income realized by farm operators is probable.

The expected decline will be from the highest level in 5 years. During the first 3 quarters of 1958, realized net income was at an average annual rate of about 13 billion dollars, a fifth above a year earlier.

Income per person of farm people from all sources has been well maintained in recent years by the decline in farm population and increased income from nonfarm sources. This year, of course, income from agriculture is up sharply. Next year, while income from agriculture may be down, the income farm people get from nonfarm jobs should increase as the economy continues to recover from the recent recession.

Net Income a Smaller Share Of Gross Than Formerly

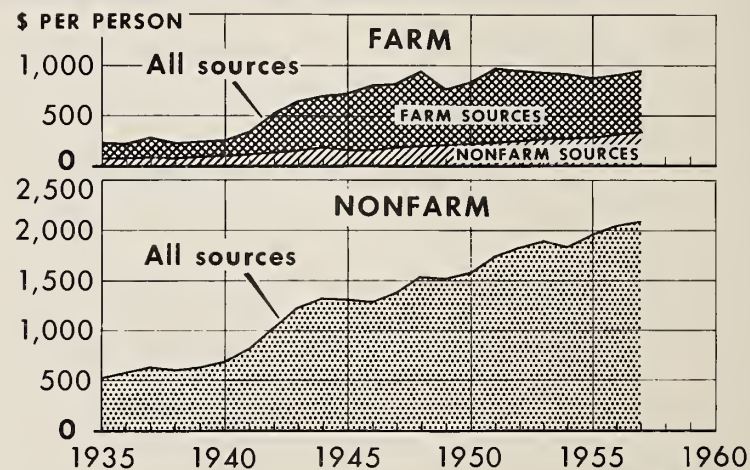


See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6564-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Income Per Person at Or Near Peaks in 1957



See Table 9

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6503-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

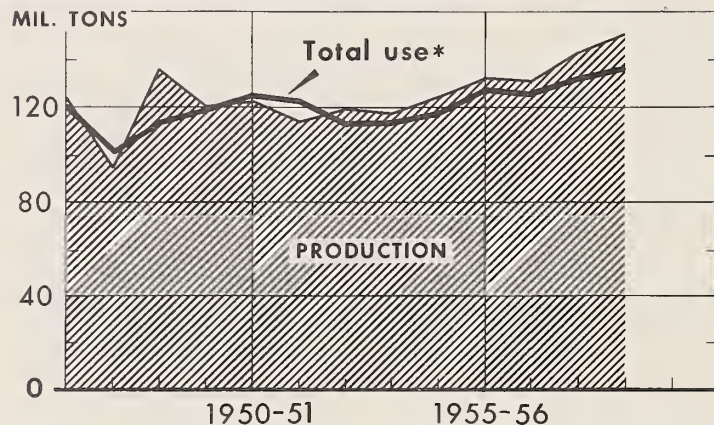
SECTION

2

The Feed Grain-Livestock Problem

THE PROBLEM

Feed Grain Output Exceeds Use Each Year Since 1952



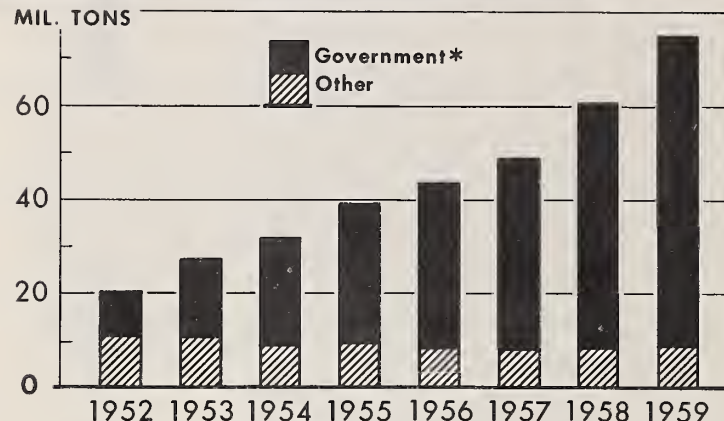
* MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1 FOR CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN; JULY 1 FOR OATS AND BARLEY
1958 BASED ON SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS

See Table 64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6454-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed Grain Stocks Up Again; Government Holds Large Part



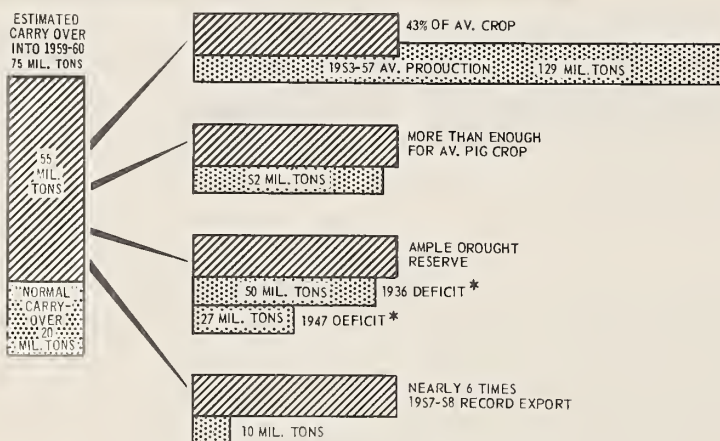
* UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC. STOCKS OF CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT 1; OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1.
1959 BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 1958

See Table 71

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6453-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Here Are Some Measures of Size of Feed Grain Carryover



* ADJUSTED TO CURRENT LEVEL OF PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

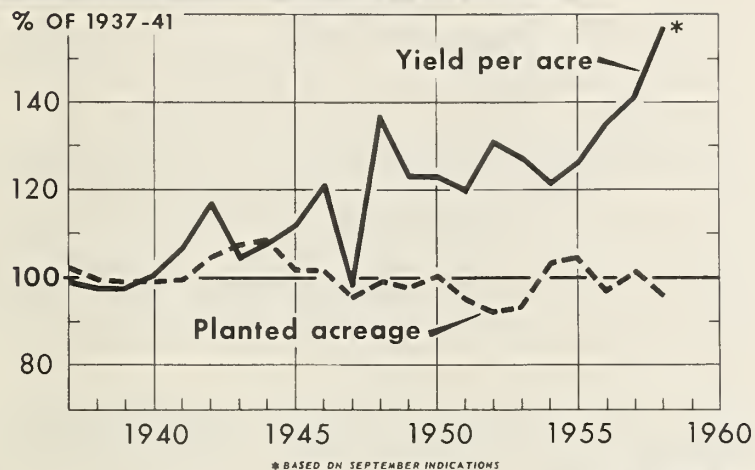
NEG. 6566-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The abundance of feed grains and other concentrates is a major feature of the outlook for 1959 and years beyond. Not only have production and stocks of feed grain increased and prices have declined, but the large supply could stimulate excessive production of livestock and livestock products.

Production of feed grains has exceeded use each year since 1952. In most years, the excess has not been large--3 to 6 percent from 1952 to 1956. In 1957-58 production exceeded use by 8 percent, and in 1958-59 the excess is expected to be about 11 percent. The net result has been a steady rise in stocks. The prospective carryover into 1959-60 is over half an average year's production.

THE CAUSES

Feed Grain Yields Rise as Acreage Shows Little Trend



See Table 64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

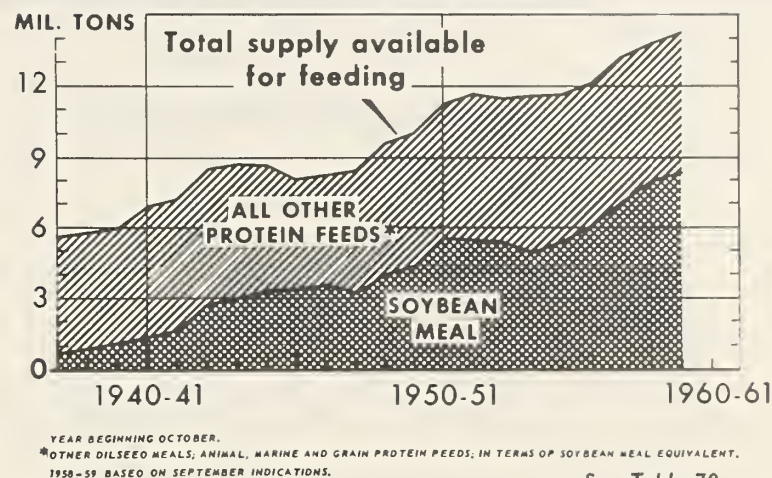
NEG. 6452-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rising yields per acre are the chief reason for rising production of feed grains. Yield gains were particularly sharp in the last 2 years and the 1958 average of 1.06 tons per acre was a fourth above the 1952-56 average. Acreage planted to feed grain has shown little overall trend over the last 20 years. However, it has fluctuated from year to year, and it jumped in 1954 when allotments were reimposed on cotton and wheat.

Contributing to the abundance of feeds is the growing production of high protein feeds, with the rapidly rising soybean output the biggest single contributor. Hay production also has been increasing and in 1958 pastures were exceptionally good. Feeding of wheat has been small in the postwar period, but the huge supply of wheat is a potential source of livestock feed.

The large supply of feed grains at relatively low prices has encouraged liberal feeding of feed concentrates. With the striking exception of broilers and turkeys, the average amount of livestock products produced per pound of concentrates has not changed greatly in the last 20 years.

Supply of High Protein Feeds Increases Steadily

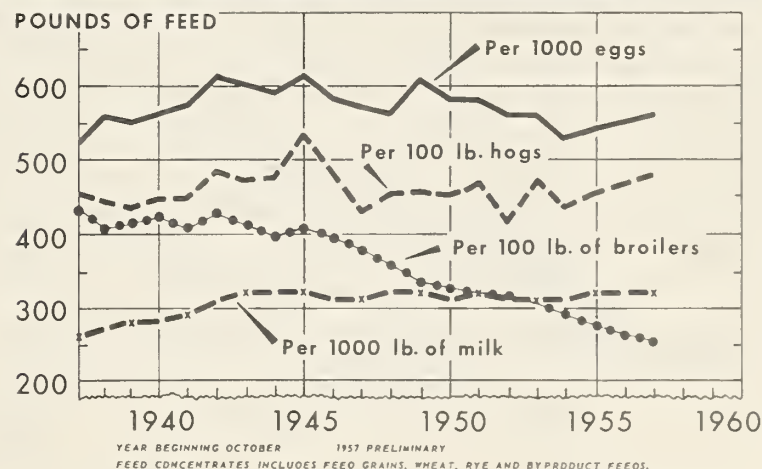


See Table 70

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4190A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Broiler Feeding Efficiency Up; Little Trend for Milk, Eggs, and Hogs



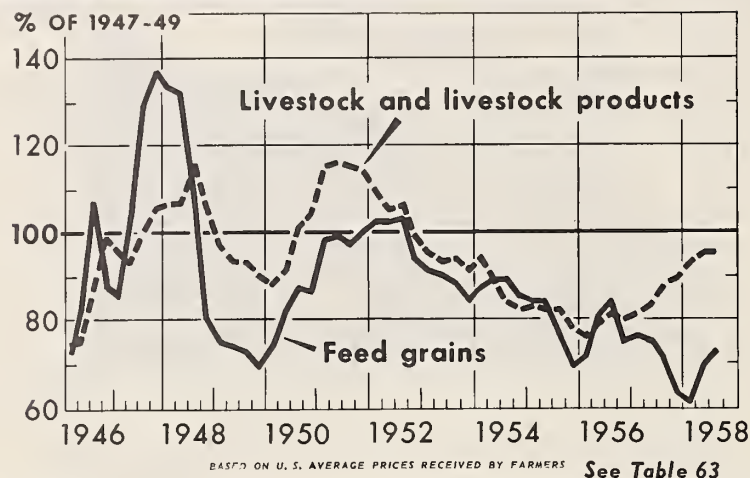
See Table 68

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6553-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SOME CONSEQUENCES

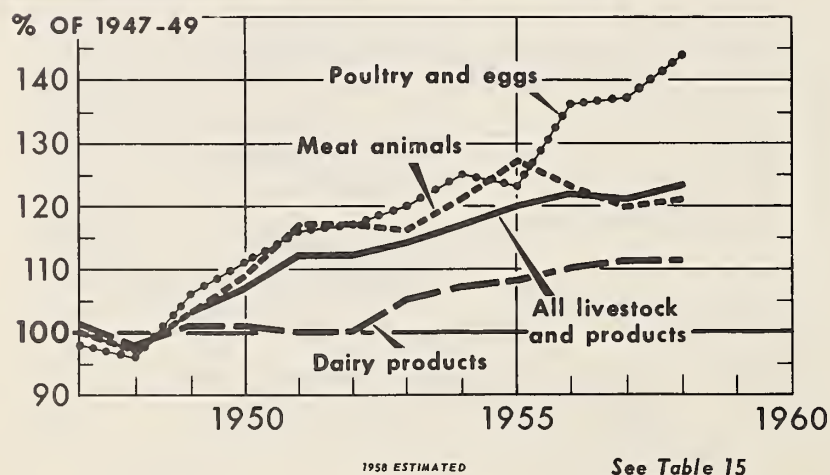
Feed Grain Prices Trend Down; Now Low Compared with Livestock Prices



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6457-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Livestock Output Trends Up over Last Decade



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6531-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

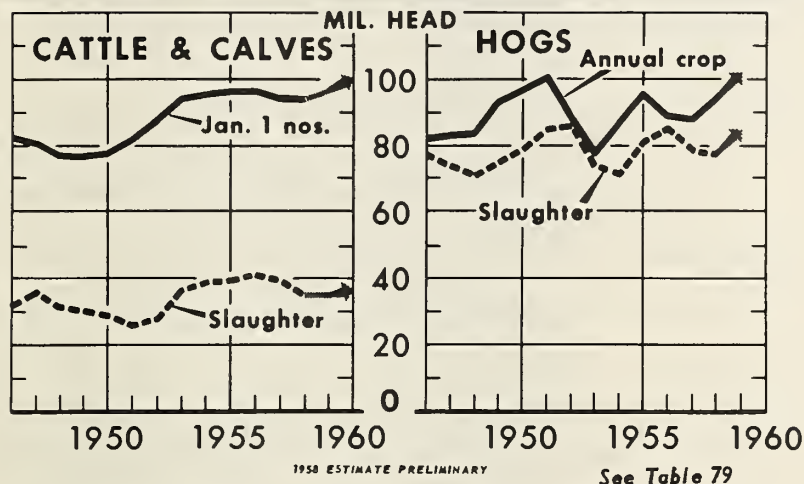
As feed grain supplies have increased prices have trended down, and in 1957-58 averaged 33 percent lower than in 1951-52. Prices of high protein feed also drifted generally downward through 1957, then increased sharply in 1958, reflecting strong demand from the mixed feed industry. Feed prices are expected to average a little lower in 1958-59 than in 1957-58.

Increasing livestock production was accompanied by declining prices from 1951 through 1955, when cattle and hog marketings reached a peak. With the reductions in cattle and hog slaughter in the last year, and higher prices for eggs and broilers in the first part of 1958 average prices for livestock and products have turned upward. This year they have been relatively high compared with feed grains.

Production of livestock and products has been at a record level in all but 1 of the last 8 years. Sharpest increase was registered by the poultry and egg group, led by the rapid growth in broiler output. Dairy production increased gradually until this year when it stabilized. Meat animal slaughter rose sharply to a high in 1956 when peaks in the cattle and hog cycles coincided, then declined, but a new uptrend is starting this year. Because of rising livestock prices in the last year as feed grain prices continued low, feed-livestock price ratios this fall are generally favorable for livestock production.

SHORT-RUN PROSPECTS

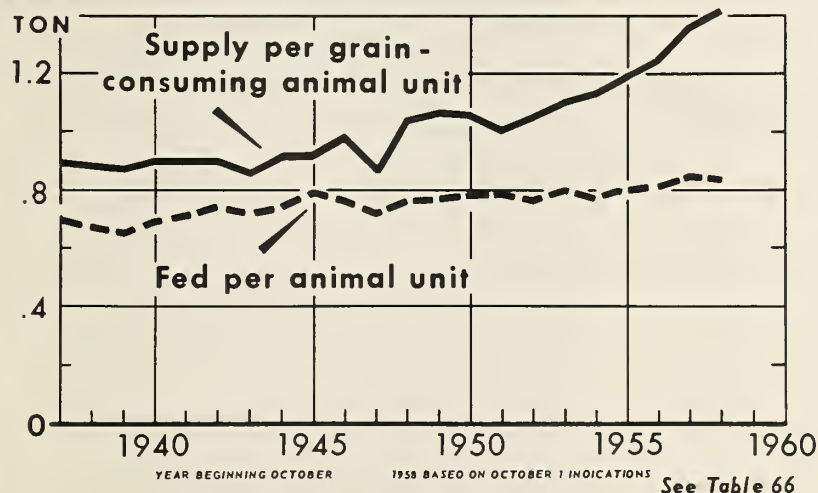
Cattle, Hog Production Are Increasing



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6532-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

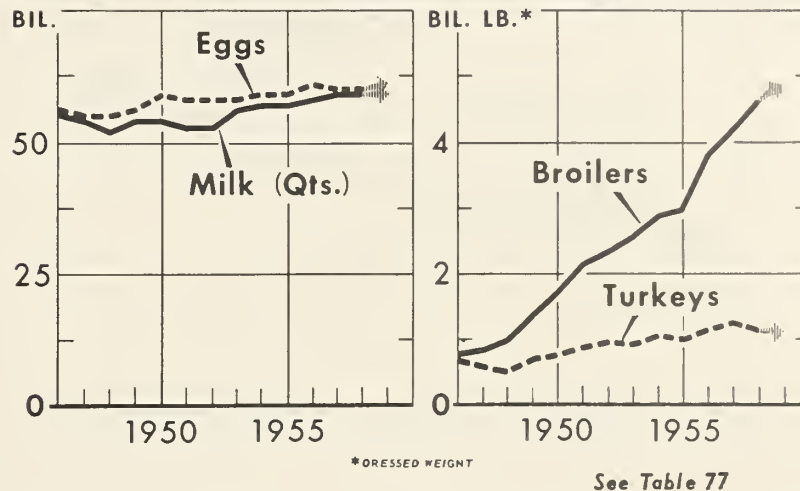
Feeding Per Animal Unit To Stay High in 1958-59



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1874-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Poultry and Egg Output Rising; Milk Production Levelling Out



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

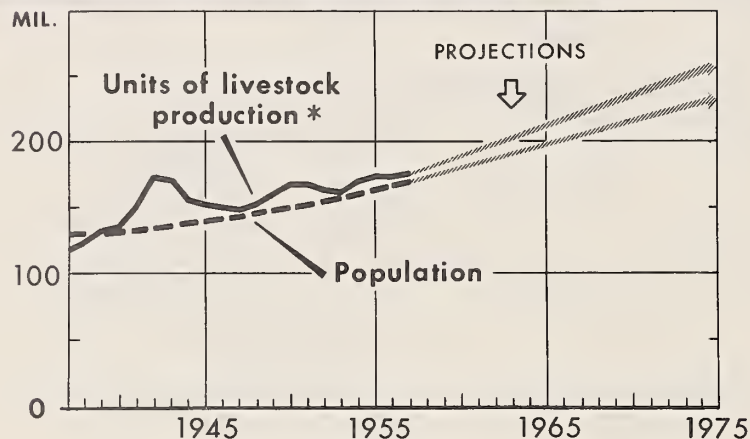
NEG. 6551-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Higher meat and egg production are in prospect for the year ahead, with sharpest increases for hogs and broilers. Spurred by an exceptionally high hog-corn ratio, pig production this fall increased sharply and is likely to continue up in 1959. Broiler production is expected to rise further next year. Cattle numbers, after declining 2 years, will be up on January 1, 1959 but slaughter is not likely to follow suit for at least another year. Farmers increased their laying flocks this year, and egg production through the first half of 1959 will exceed a year earlier. Milk production, which had risen for 5 consecutive years, stabilized this year and is expected to continue at about this level in 1959.

The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in the 1958-59 feeding year probably will be up about 6 percent from the preceding year. Livestock will be fed liberally, though a little less than in 1957-58 when large quantities of wet corn were fed to avoid spoilage.

LONG-RUN PROJECTIONS

**Projected Livestock Production
Up More than Population**



See Table 66

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

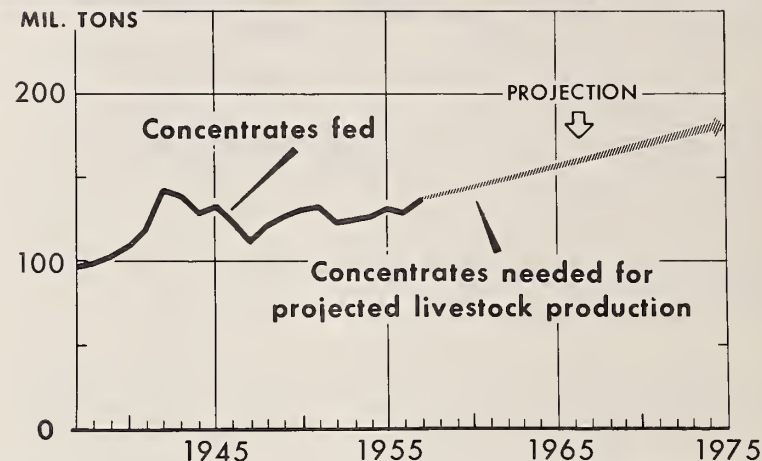
NEG. 6561-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Some of the longer-run aspects of the feed grain-livestock situation are indicated by the charts on this page. In looking at these charts, the assumptions on which they rest should be kept in mind. Different assumptions would produce different results.

The population projection to 1975 used here is in line with those of the Census Bureau. With continued increases in consumer income, the larger population would be expected to eat more livestock products per person than currently. In calculating the amount of concentrates needed to meet this livestock production, a moderate increase in the efficiency of converting feed concentrates to livestock products was assumed.

The third chart indicates that if yields of feed grains per acre continue to rise at about the average rate of the last 20 years, the acreage planted to feed grains in 1958 would be almost large enough to supply feed grain required for 1975. These projections do not assume any reduction in feed grain stocks from the current record level.

**Concentrate Requirements To
Rise with Livestock Production**

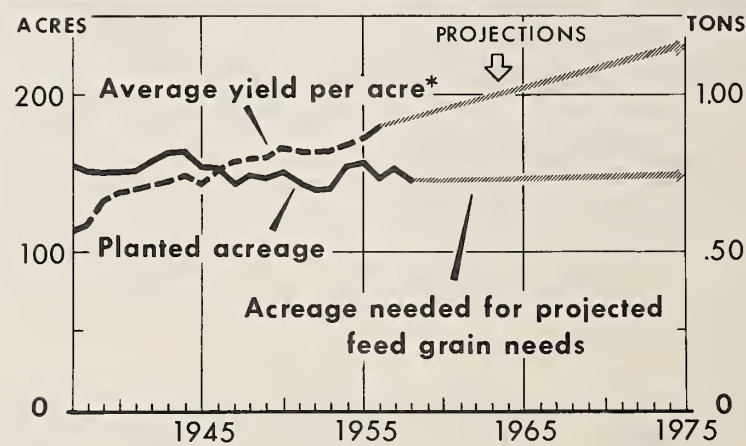


See Table 66

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6562-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

**Little Additional Feed
Grain Acreage Needed**



See Table 64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6563-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

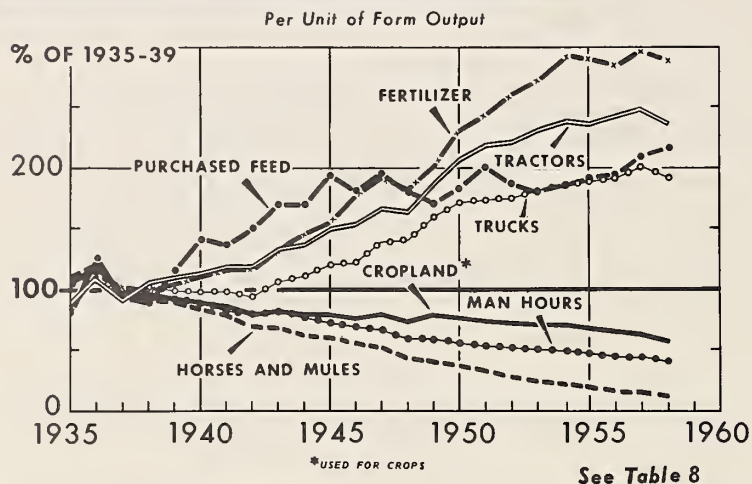
SECTION

3

Farm Resources, Finances, and Production

Farmers Using More Resources from Nonfarm Sources

Purchased Inputs Increase More than Farm Output



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

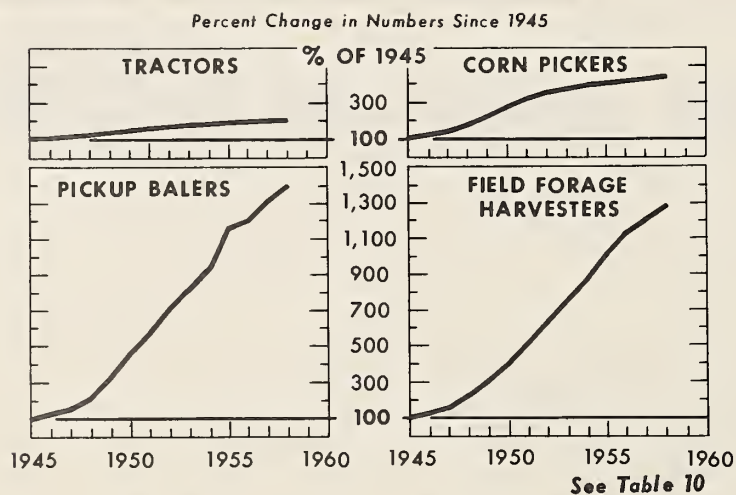
NEG. 58(10)-2210 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers' cash costs have gone up greatly in recent years as farmers purchased more resources for use in production from nonfarm sources and prices of production goods and services increased.

Farmers now use more than twice as much fertilizer, machinery, and other purchased materials per unit of production than they did 20 years ago. But labor input per unit of farm output has decreased by one-half and cropland by one-third since 1940.

Large increases in the use of mechanical power and machinery have reduced labor requirements for farm work. Use of more fertilizer has been a major factor causing crop yields to rise.

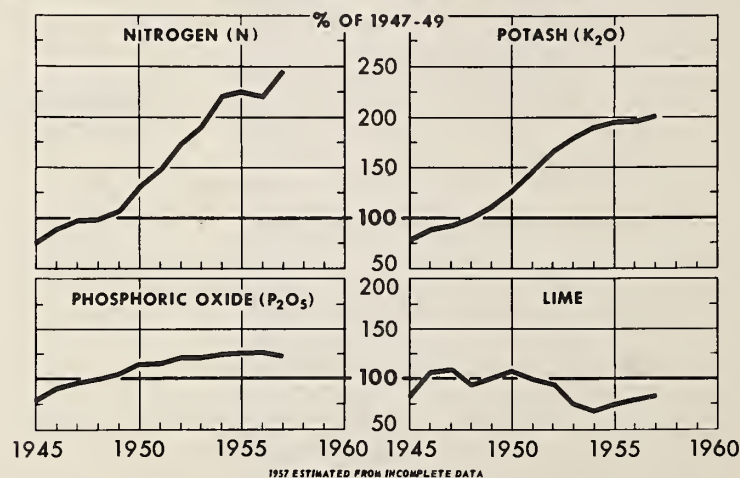
Numbers of Newer Kinds of Farm Machines Rise Rapidly



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58(9)-2211 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fertilizer Use Up; Nitrogen And Potash Increase Sharply



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58(4)-2479 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

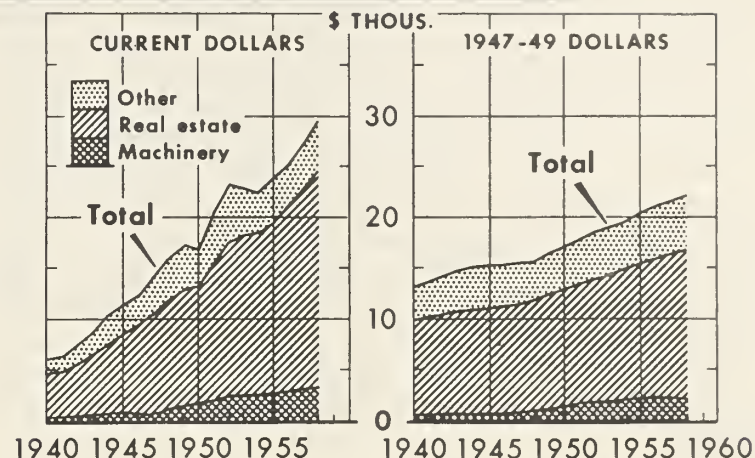
Capital Requirements for Farming Continue To Rise

Value of assets per farm was nearly \$30,000 in 1958. This included land, service building, crops held for feed, livestock, machinery and equipment, and demand deposits used for production. The total volume of production assets used per farm is about 70 percent higher in 1958 than in 1940. Higher prices account for much of the remainder of the rise.

The volume of production assets used in farming has increased at about the same rate as total farm output since 1940.

Investment per farm has gone up for commercial family operated units in different farming areas. Still, there are wide differences among areas in investment per farm.

Production Assets Used Per Farm Record High in 1958

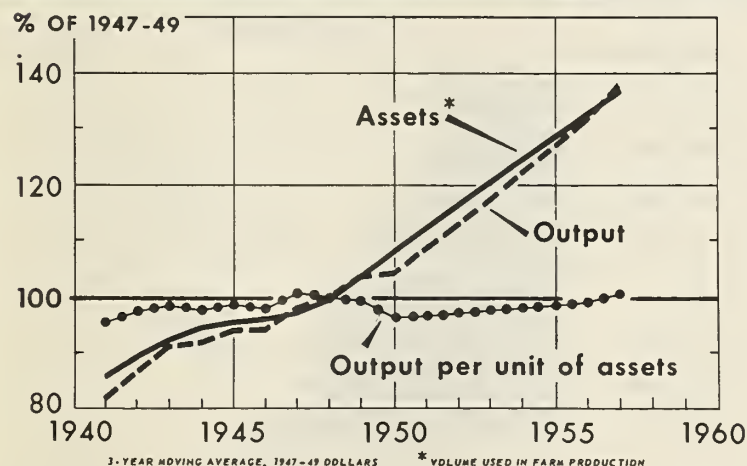


See Table 11

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (10)-2555 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

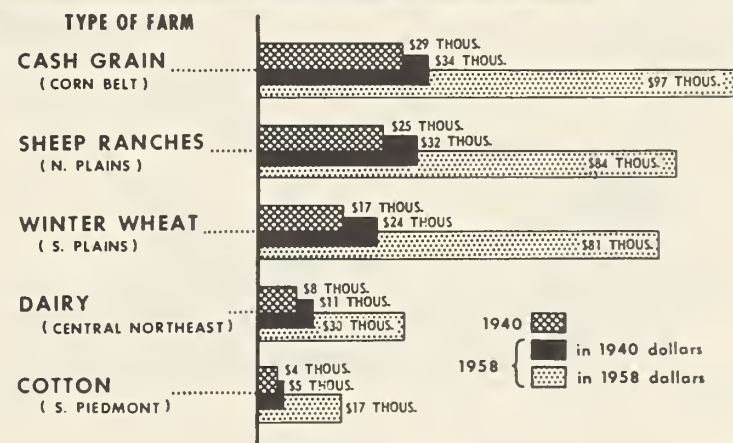
Farm Output Per Unit of Production Assets Changes Little



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (10)-2561 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Investment Per Farm Varies Among Commercial Family Operated Farms



VALUE OF LAND, SERVICE BUILDINGS, LIVESTOCK, MACHINERY AND FEED JAN. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

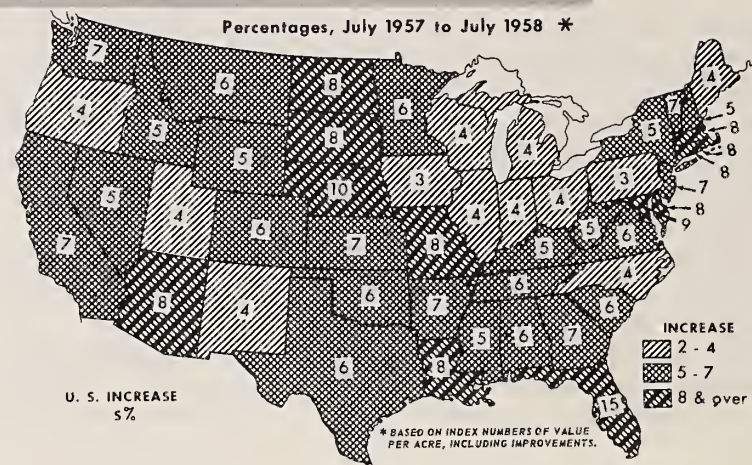
NEG. 58 (10)-2386 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmland Values Up Again in 1958

Market prices of farm real estate advanced an average of 5 percent in the year ended July 1, 1958. Largest increase occurred in States where drought had limited price advances in 1956-57. New record highs were reached in 46 States by mid-1958. Continued strong demand by established farmers for additional land to enlarge their present farms has helped to push market prices upward in most commercial farming areas. Nearly half of the land purchases in the Corn Belt, range-livestock and western cotton areas were for farm enlargement. About two-thirds of all purchases in the wheat areas were for this purpose.

The average price of land in 1958 was about 10 times net income per acre. This is about the same relationship as in 1910-15.

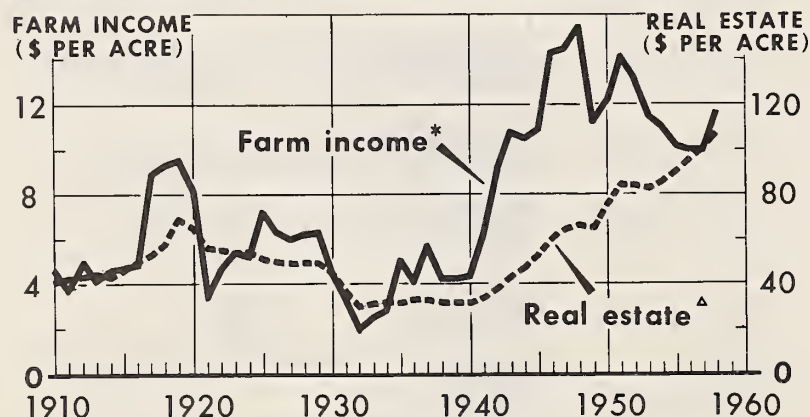
Value Per Acre of Farmland Increases in All Regions



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (8)-2526 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Net Farm Income and Real Estate Value Per Acre

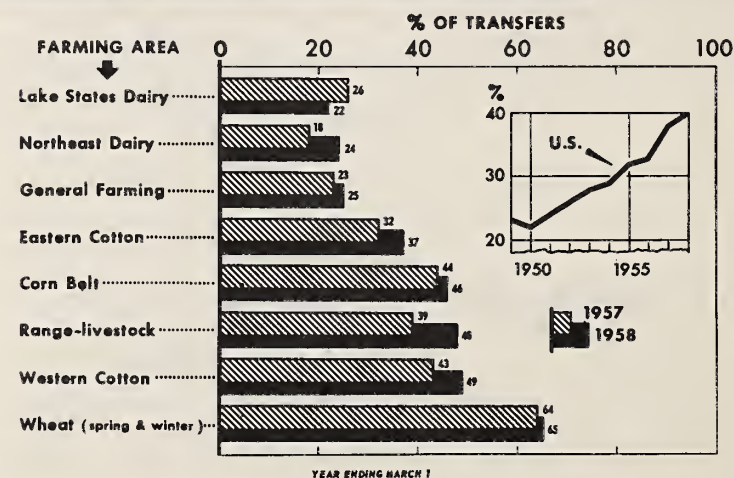


DATA FOR 1958 ARE PRELIMINARY *NET FARM INCOME, INCLUDING INVENTORY CHANGE
^ΔFARMLAND AND BUILDINGS ON MARCH 1 OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (10)-2559 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Land Purchases for Farm Enlargement Continue Up

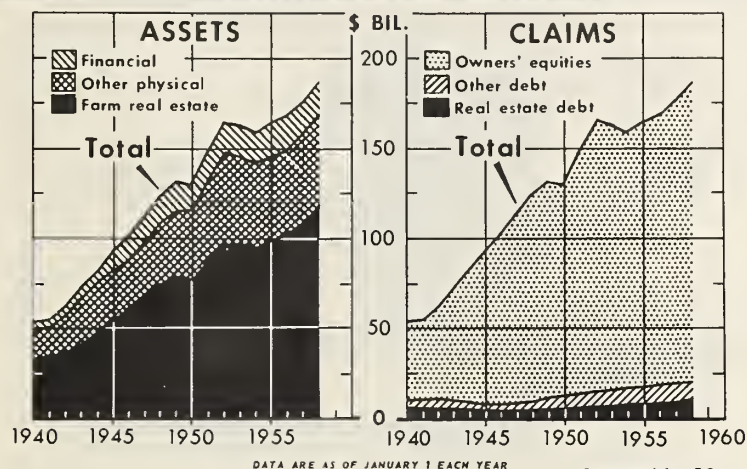


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (6)-2506 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Assets and Debts Continue Upward Trend

**Farm Assets Up 6 Percent in 1958;
Livestock Value Rises 27 Percent**

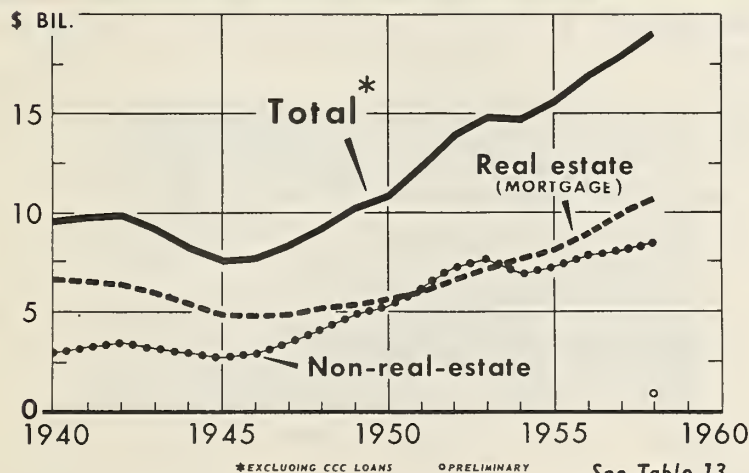


See Table 12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (7)-911 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

**Both Mortgage and Non-real
Estate Debt Continue Rise**



See Table 13

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (6)-913 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

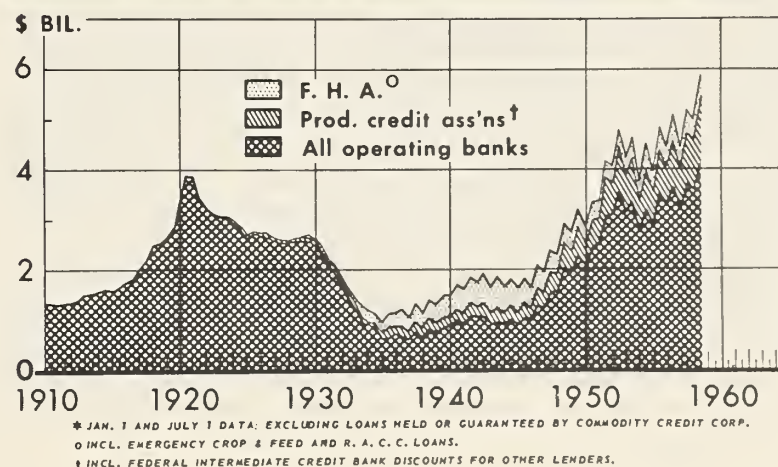
Farm assets rose to a new record value of \$187 billion on January 1, 1958 and the equities of farmers and other owners of these assets reached a new peak of \$167 billion.

As in other recent years, the increase during 1957 in farm values and equities resulted chiefly from the upward trend of farm real estate values. But an important factor was an increase in the value of livestock on farms. This was the result of higher prices for livestock.

Farm debts rose again in 1957 as they have each year since 1945. The increase in 1957 was almost exclusively in farm-mortgage debt. Non-real-estate farm debt as an aggregate showed little change. However, a sharp decrease occurred in outstanding price-support loans made or guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and an offsetting increase occurred in other non-real-estate-debt.

Farm assets, farm equities, and farm debts have risen further in 1958.

**Non-real Estate Farm Loans of Banks and
Federally Sponsored Agencies Increase**

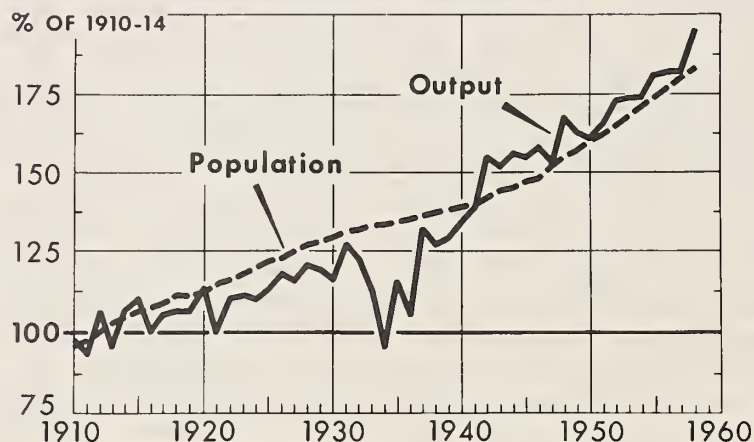


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (10)-505 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Output Record High in 1958, Composition Changes

Farm Output Up More than Population Since 1940



See Table 14

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

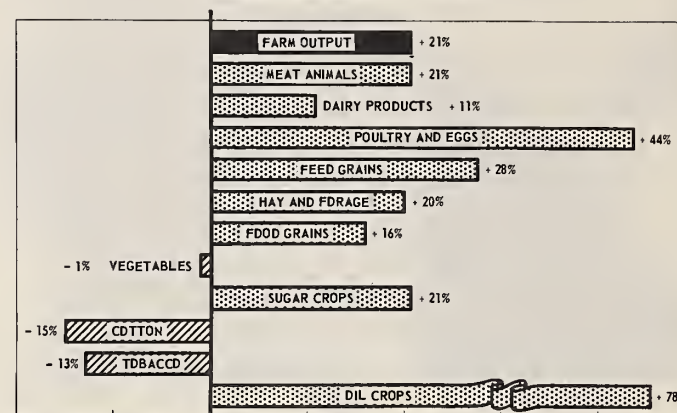
Farm output has increased in each year since 1950 and in 1958 is expected to rise about 7 percent over 1957. Total farm output has gone up about 20 percent since 1950, compared with an increase of 14 percent in total population.

Expansion in farm output has been achieved without the use of additional cropland although much more fertilizer, pesticides, and other nonfarm materials have been used. The total acreage of harvested crops is down nearly 10 percent from the 1944 wartime peak.

Production has increased for all commodity groups since 1947-49 except cotton, tobacco, and vegetables. Acreages of wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco have decreased under acreage allotment programs. Much of this land has been used to grow soybeans and sorghums. Much also has been put in the Soil Bank.

1958 Output Above 1947-49 For Most Commodity Groups

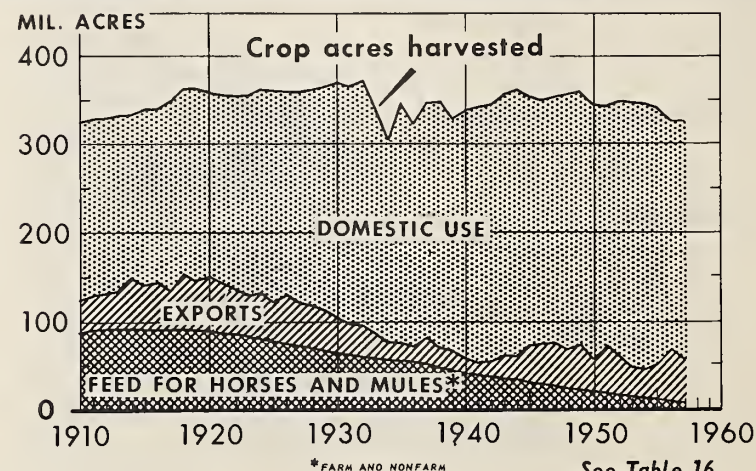
1958 Compared with 1947-49



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2548 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Harvested Acreage Declines During Postwar Period



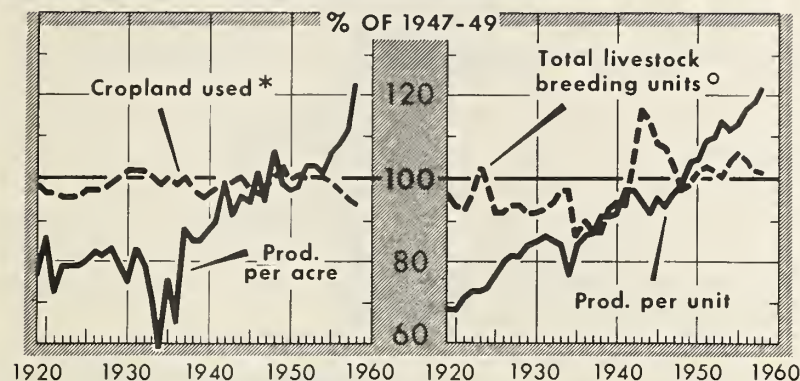
See Table 16

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-908 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Production Per Acre and Per Worker Up Sharply

Crop Yields Record High; Output Per Animal Unit Up



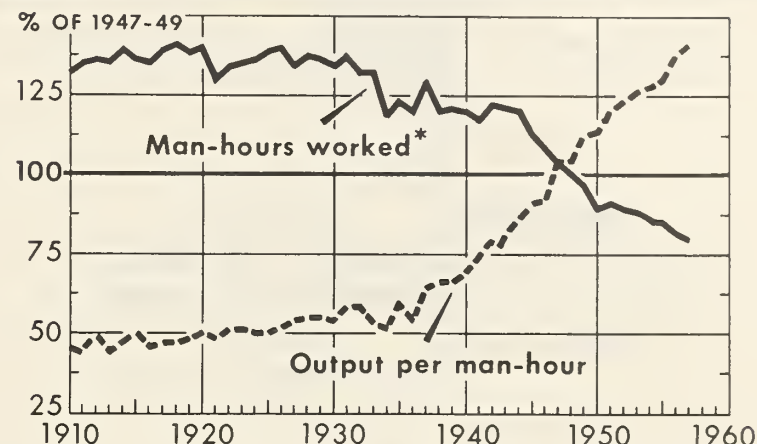
* ESTIMATED ACREAGE FROM WHICH ONE OR MORE CROPS WERE HARVESTED PLUS ACREAGE OF CROP FAILURE AND SUMMER FALLOW
 O INCLUDES ALL BREEDING LIVESTOCK EXCEPT HORSES, AND ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION EXCEPT FARM-PRODUCED POWER OF HORSES AND MULES

See Table 17

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-901 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Output Per Man-hour Now Twice as High as in 1940



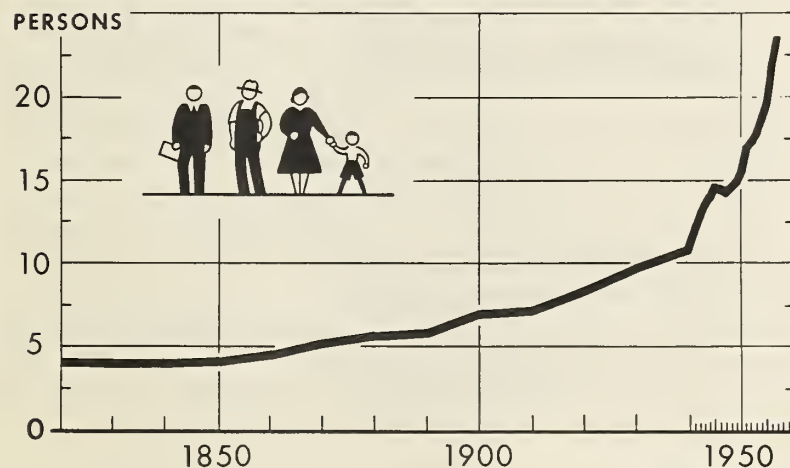
* IN TERMS OF TIME USED BY ADULT MALES

See Table 18

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-563 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

One Farm Worker Now Supports 23 Others



See Table 19

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

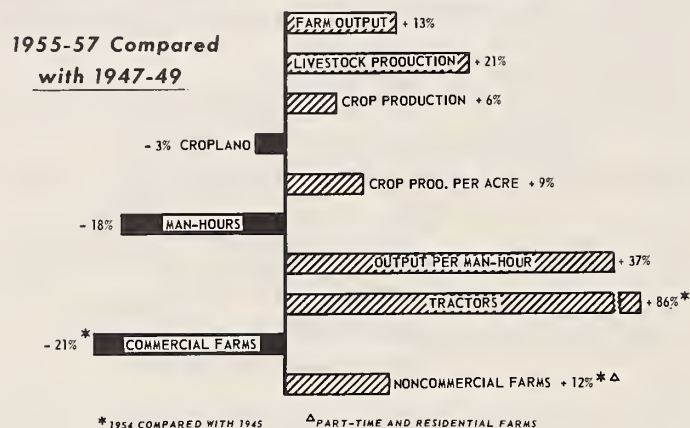
NEG. 58 (9)-909 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Crop production per acre will average about 10 percent higher in 1958 than in 1957 according to the latest crop reports. This would represent an increase in crop yields of about 25 percent over yields in 1950 and about 40 percent over yields in 1940. Production per livestock breeding unit also is increasing although not as rapidly as crop yields.

The total number of man-hours worked on farms continues to decline, despite expansion in farm output. Production per man-hour now averages twice as much as it did in 1940. The number of people supplied with farm products by the production of one farm worker has more than doubled in the last 15 years.

Adjustments in Production and Land Use Take Place

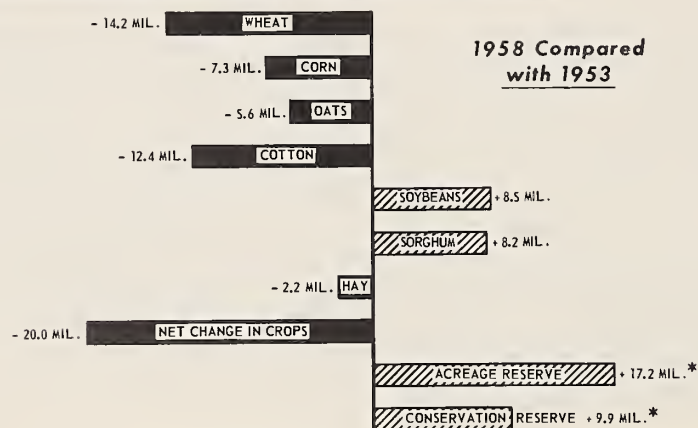
Changes in Farming, United States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2539 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Harvested Acreages of Allotment Crops Decrease



* CROPLAND IN SDIL BANK PROGRAM IN 1958

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2532 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The charts on this page and the next two show major changes in farm production and resource use for the United States and Census regions from 1947-49 to 1955-57.

Total farm output has increased in all regions except the West South Central where lack of rainfall reduced crop production in 1955-57. Percentage increases have been largest in the Pacific and East North Central regions.

Livestock production is up much more than crop production in all sections except the East North Central. The South Atlantic and Pacific regions show the largest percentage increases in livestock production.

The total acreage of cropland has not changed much for the United States, but it has decreased by about 14 percent in the North Atlantic and in the three southern regions. Crop production per acre has gone up in all parts of the United States, but gains have been greatest in the Pacific, South Atlantic, and East North Central regions.

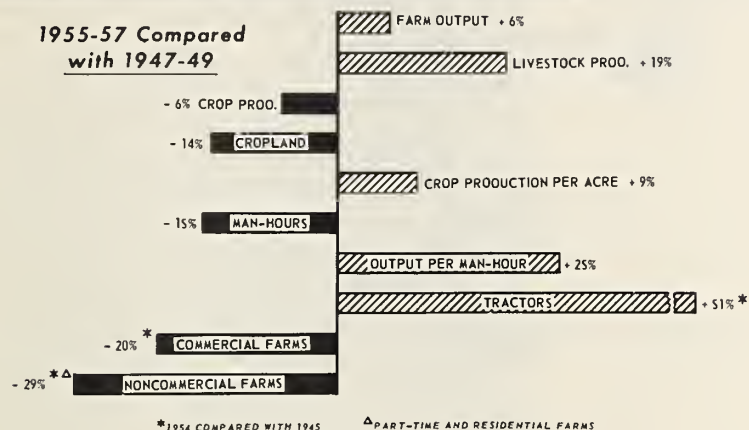
Man-hours of labor used for farm work have decreased in all regions. Reduction in labor used on farms has been greatest in the South Central regions. These regions show increases in output per man-hour of 40 percent from 1947-49 to 1955-57.

In all sections of the country, farmers are using much more machinery and other materials from nonfarm sources than they did 10 years ago. Change in number of tractors on farms provides a general measure of progress in mechanization. Tractor numbers have gone up greatly in all areas, but increases have been largest in the South during the last decade.

Farms have increased in size and decreased in number throughout the United States. In most regions the number of commercial farms has decreased while the number of noncommercial farms (part-time and residential farms) has increased. However, in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions both commercial and noncommercial farms have decreased.

Adjustments in Farming by Regions, Eastern Area

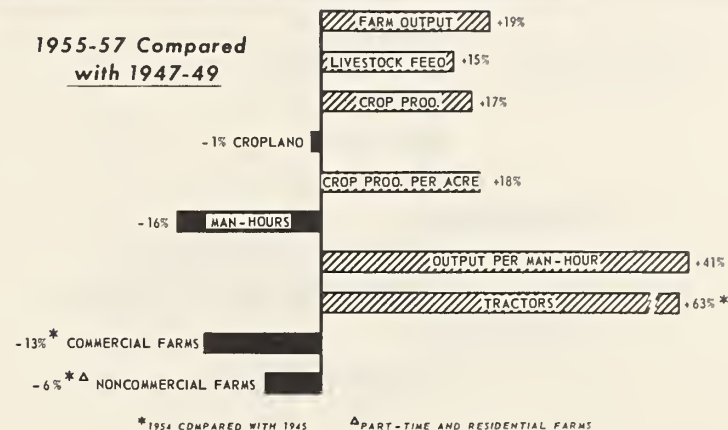
Changes in Farming, North Atlantic



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2540 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

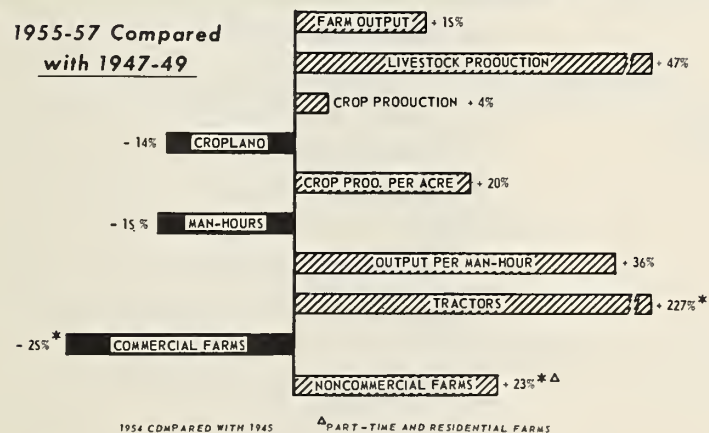
Changes in Farming, East North Central



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2542 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

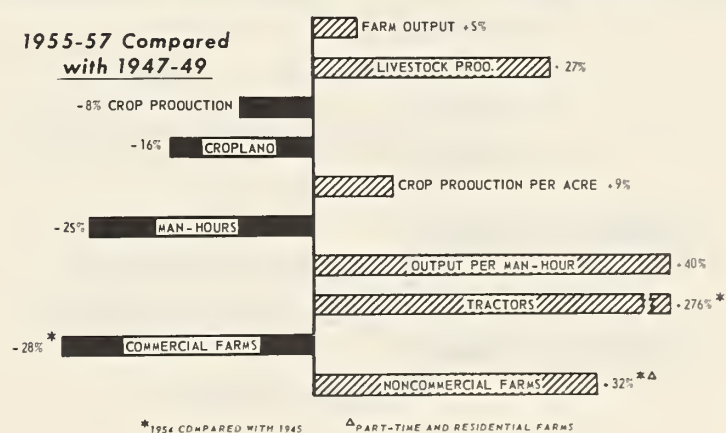
Changes in Farming, South Atlantic



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2541 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Changes in Farming, East South Central

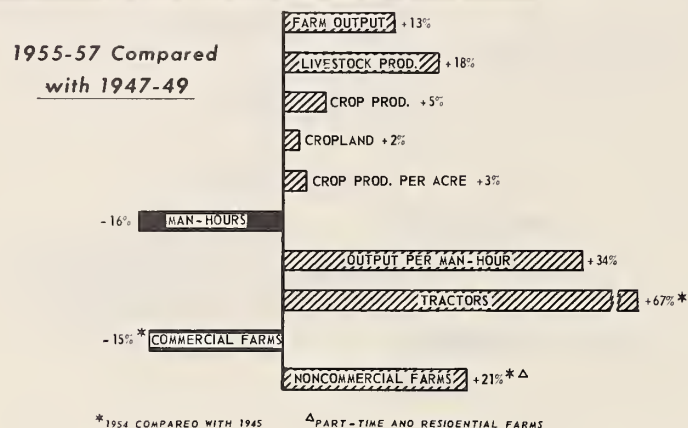


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2544 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Adjustments in Farming by Regions, Western Area

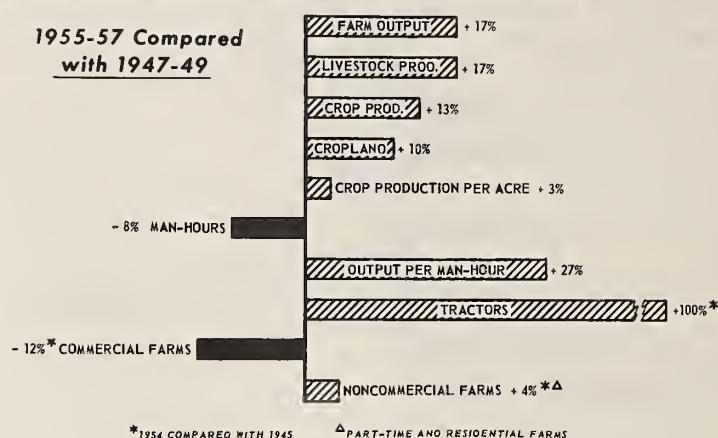
Changes in Farming, West North Central



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2543 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

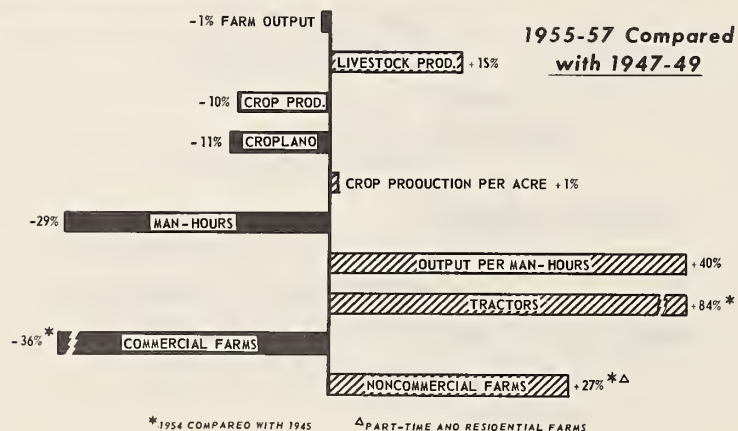
Changes in Farming, Mountain



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2546 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

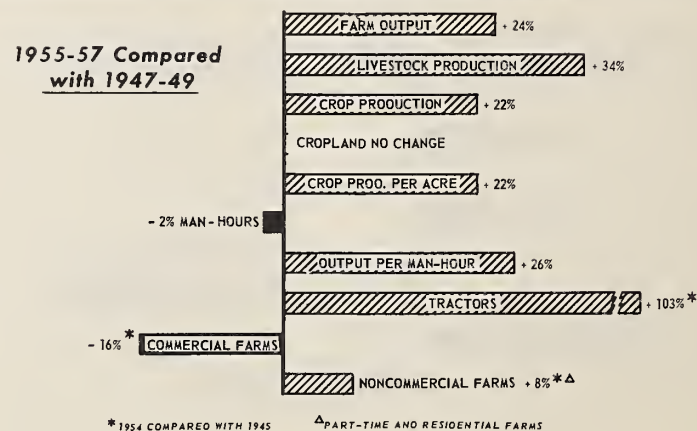
Changes in Farming, West South Central



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2545 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Changes in Farming, Pacific



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-2547 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

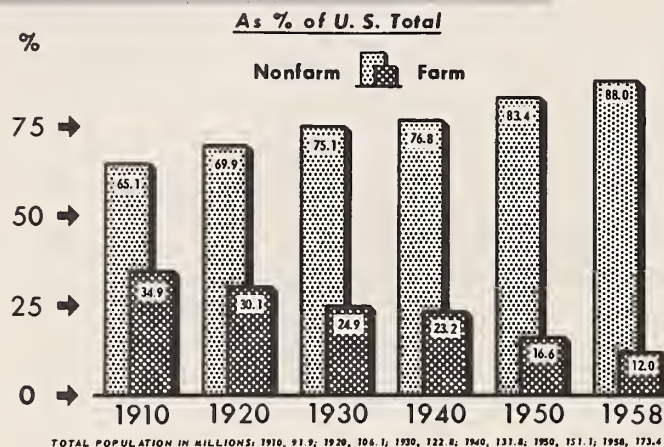
SECTION

4

Planning Family Finances

One-eighth of Population Lives on Farms--Many Do Nonfarm Work

Twelve Percent of Population Are Farm Residents



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3300-58(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

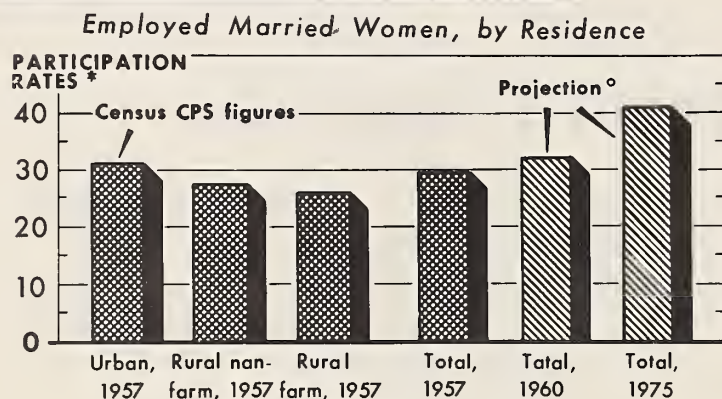
Trends toward a decline in the proportion of farm residents in the total population, an increase in the proportion of farm wives in the labor force, and an increase in the proportion of farm residents working in nonagricultural jobs appear likely to continue.

In 1910, about 1 out of every 3 persons lived on a farm. By 1950, the ratio had declined to 1 out of 6 and by 1958 only 1 out of 8 persons was a farm resident.

Over 30 percent of the employed men living on farms had their principal occupation in nonagricultural work in 1958. Among women on farms, the percentage working at nonfarm work is about 60. Both men and women engage in nonfarm work to a larger extent now than in previous decades.

Over one-fourth of the farm wives were in the labor force in 1957. If their participation in the labor force follows the pattern expected for all married women, more of them will be in the labor force in 1975.

One-fourth of Farm Wives in Labor Force--Proportion May Rise

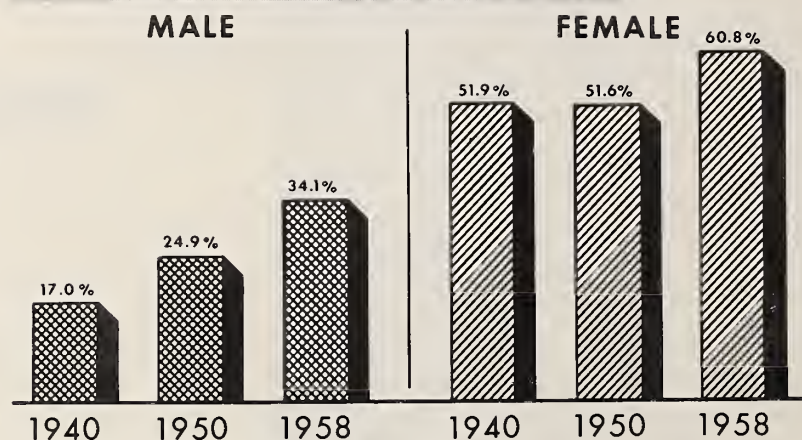


* PERCENT OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE
° PROJECTION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FROM 1950 TO 1955.
DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6461-58(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Majority of Employed Farm Women Work Off Farms



TOTAL EMPLOYED (IN THOUSANDS): MALE 1940, 8,780; 1950, 7,628; 1958, 5,728. FEMALE-1940, 1,330; 1950, 1,851; 1958, 1,792
DATA FROM AMS AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

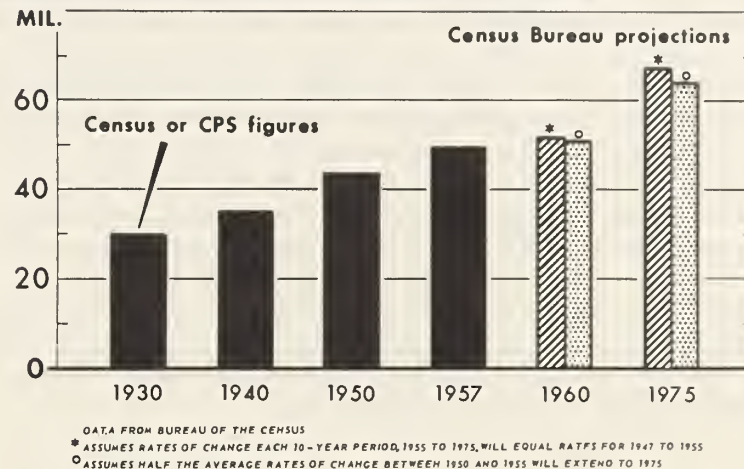
NEG. 6460-58(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Family Size May Increase in Next Few Years

The number of households--family units, plus units having only unrelated persons or one person--may increase between 30 and 40 percent by 1975.

Average size of family is now about 3.6 persons. Farm families tend to be somewhat larger than nonfarm families. Family size in the United States is likely to increase during the next few years. The average may then stabilize or decline slightly, depending on trends in the child population.

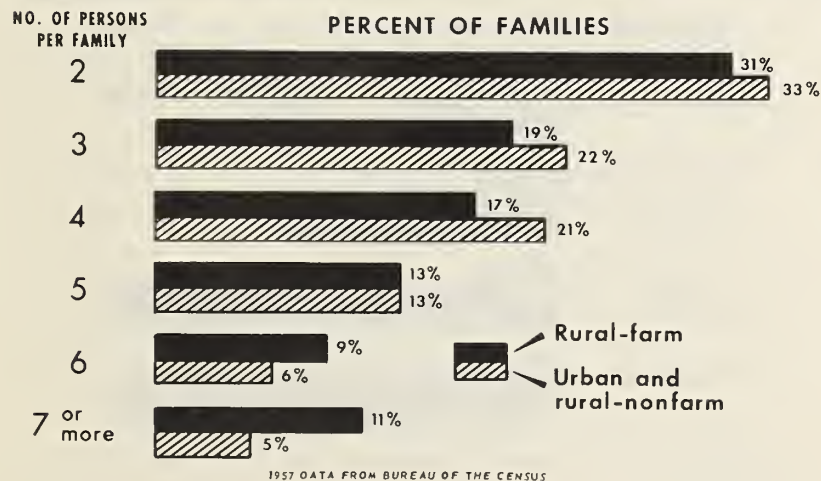
Number of Households May Rise 30 to 40 Percent by 1975



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6510-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

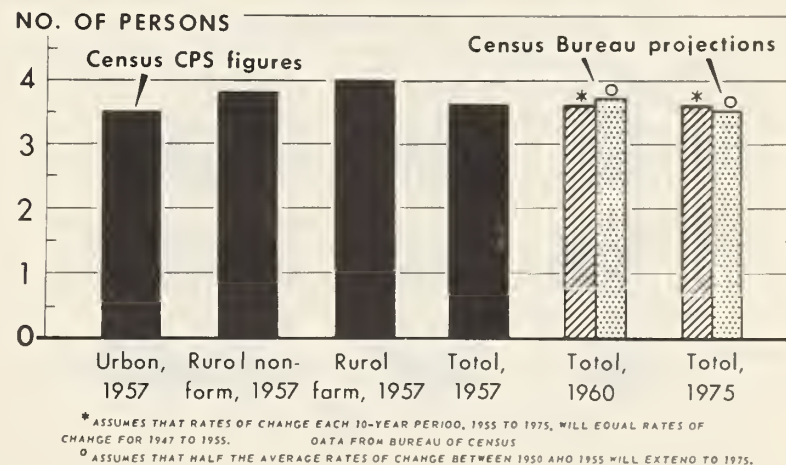
Third of Farm, Fourth of Nonfarm Families Have 5 or More Persons



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6459-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Family Size May Increase Through 1960, then Stabilize or Decline



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6458-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

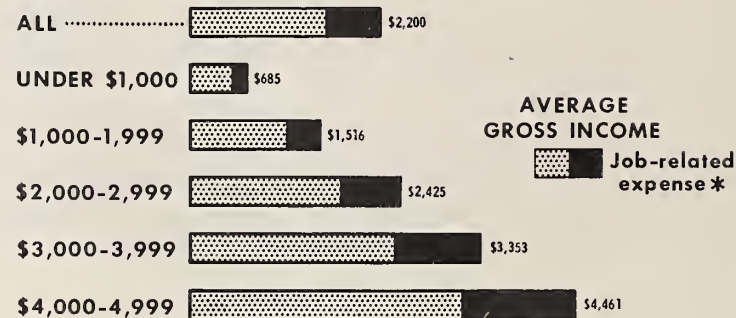
Expenses Take Part of Earnings of Working Wives

The contribution working wives can make to the family income is considerably less than their total wage or salary. Expenses directly related to their jobs (such as social security payments, income taxes, transportation, and lunches) took about 30 percent of the average earnings in 1957 of 186 working wives in 4 small cities in Georgia. In addition, these wives had expenses for hired help (for child care, laundering, sewing, and general housework) that were considerably higher, on the average, than the amount that families with nonemployed wives paid for these services. Spending for hired help was especially high in families of working wives with young children. Employed wives also spent more for their clothing than nonemployed wives in families with comparable incomes.

Job-related Expenses Average Almost a Third of Earnings

Georgia, 1957

WIFE'S INCOME



186 WIVES WORKING 1,000 OR MORE HOURS, 4 SMALL CITIES

* INCOME TAXES, SOCIAL SECURITY, TRANSPORTATION, LUNCHESES, AND OTHER EXPENSES DIRECTLY RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT; EXCLUDES EXPENSE FOR CHILD CARE, HOUSEHOLD HELP, LAUNDRY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5566 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Working Wives Spend More on Clothing than Other Wives

Employed and Nonemployed, by Income and Age, Ga., 1957



365 FAMILIES IN 4 SMALL CITIES; EXPENDITURES EXCLUDE UNDERGARMENTS AND NIGHTWEAR

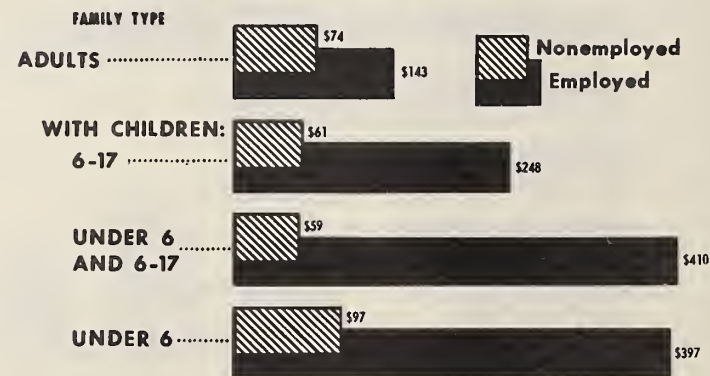
* FAMILY INCOME AFTER TAXES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5570 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Working Wives Spend More for Household Help

Employed and Nonemployed Wives, Ga., 1957



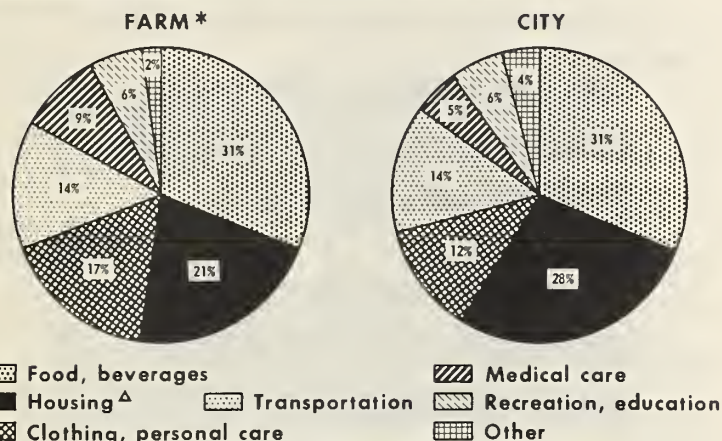
365 FAMILIES IN 4 SMALL CITIES; EXPENDITURES INCLUDE CHILD CARE, LAUNDRY, SEWING AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5571 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Spending of Farm and Urban Families Varies

Differences in Farm and Urban Spending Patterns Are Small



* FARM-OPERATOR FAMILIES Δ INCLUDES DWELLING UPKEEP, HOUSEHOLD OPERATION, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT
See Table 21

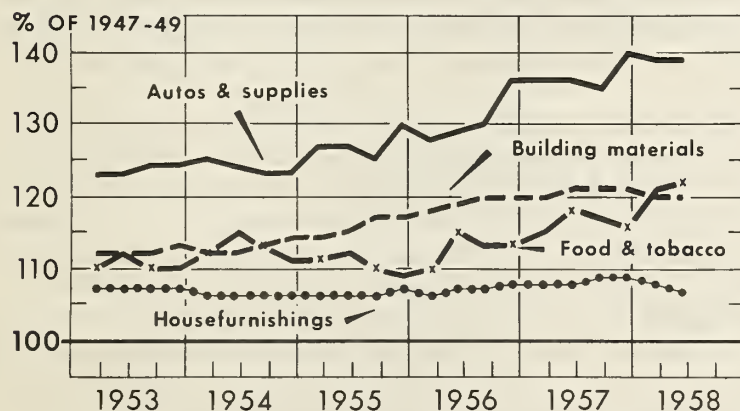
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5565 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The spending patterns of farm operator and urban families are alike in some ways, unlike in others. In 1955 the two groups spent the same proportions of their consumption dollar for food (31 percent), for transportation (14 percent), and for recreation, reading, and education (6 percent). Farm families spent larger proportions than city families for clothing (17 compared to 12 percent) and medical care (9 and 5 percent, respectively), but a smaller proportion for housing upkeep, operation, and furnishings and equipment (21 percent compared to 28 percent). Part of the latter difference would disappear if tax and mortgage interest payments of farmers were apportioned between the farm business and the farm home.

Prices paid for items of family living by farm and urban families continued upward this year. Food and medical care prices rose rather sharply. Urban rents also rose, while prices farmers paid for house building materials stayed about the same.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Selected Items for Family Living



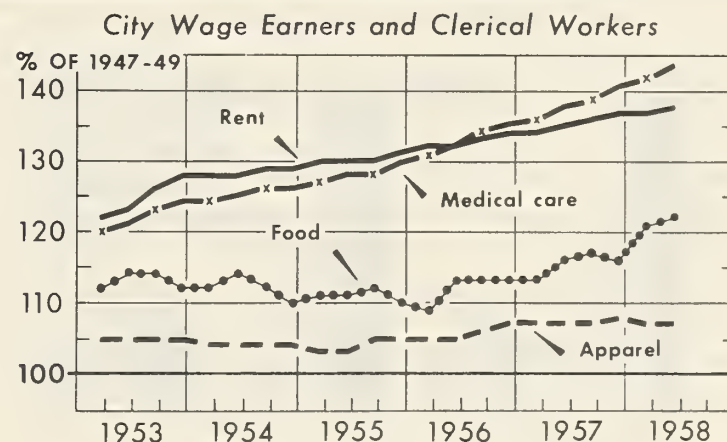
AMS DATA, SELECTED ITEMS, MARCH 1953-JUNE 1958

See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5512 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prices Paid by Urban Consumers for Selected Items



BLS DATA, SELECTED ITEMS, MARCH 1953-JUNE 1958

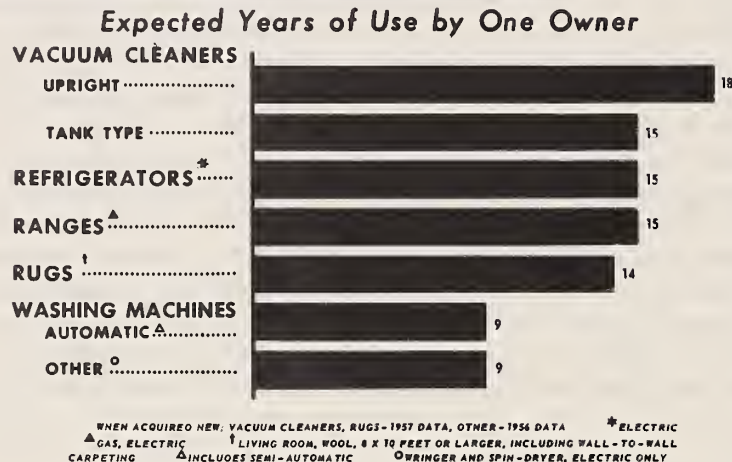
See Table 20

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5513 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Replacement Rates a Guide to Budgeting

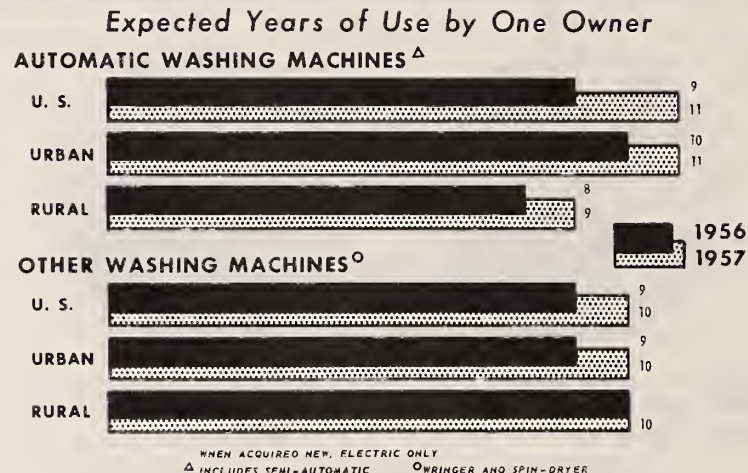
Years of Service Expected From Housefurnishings



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

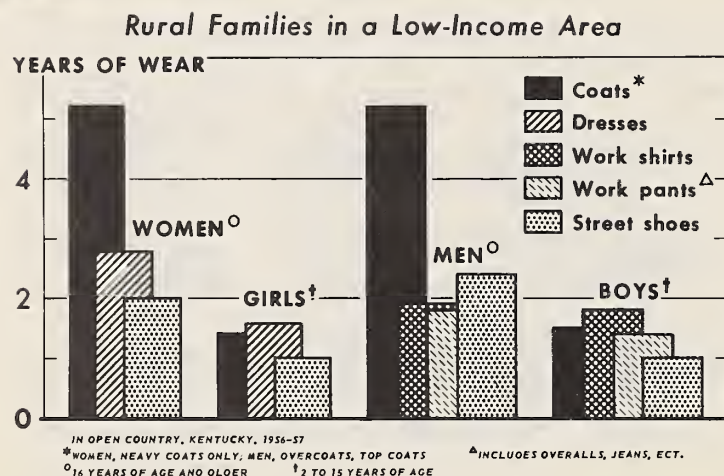
Life Span of Equipment Varies



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5573 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Expected Life Span of Selected Items of Clothing



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5574 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

If families know how long goods can be expected to last, they can budget more realistically. The charts on this page show how long, on the average, selected items serve one owner under conditions of actual use. Estimates for furnishings were derived using actuarial techniques; those for clothing are based on the ratio between inventory and acquisitions.

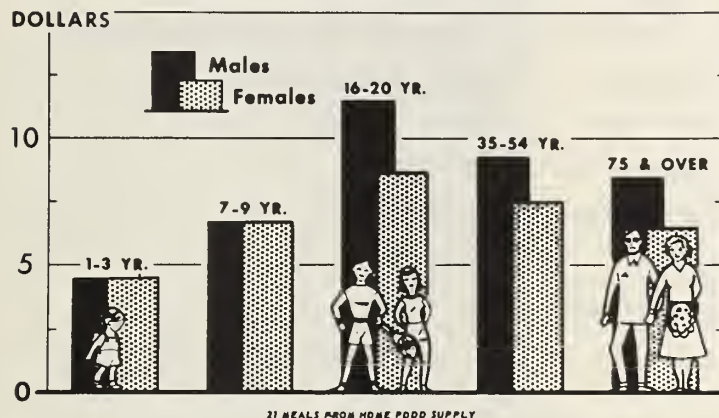
Many factors in addition to its condition determine when a given article will be replaced. For instance, data on the life span for washing machines suggest that in 1957, which was marked by the falling off of sales of consumer durables and the beginning of a recession, some consumers made their washing machines last longer than they did in 1956.

The age of the wearer is the most important factor affecting the life span of items of clothing. The type of garment, particularly its fiber content, is also important. Because the type of clothing worn varies from region to region, the estimates shown in the chart are not valid for all places.

Age a Factor in Planning Food Budget

Food Costs Highest for Teen-Agers

Moderate-cost Food Plan, Aug. 1958



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5575 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

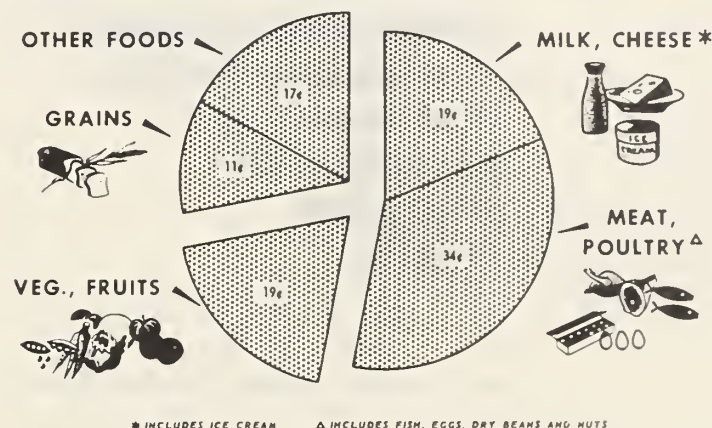
More than half of the farm family food dollar goes for protein foods, according to a survey made in the spring of 1955. The meat and poultry group (including fish, eggs, dry beans and nuts) takes 34 cents, milk and milk products 19 cents. Vegetables and fruits take 19 cents, grain products 11 cents, and other foods 17 cents. These figures include the value of foods produced and used at home.

Farm families produced about two-thirds of the milk and milk products, half of the meat and poultry group, and two-fifths of the vegetables and fruits they used during the week.

In general, food costs per person increased with age up to 20 years, then decreased. Estimates for a moderate-cost food plan based on August 1958 prices indicate that it costs \$4.50 a week to feed a 3-year-old boy, \$11.50 for a 16-year-old boy, and \$8.50 for a 75-year-old man. These estimates assume all meals are eaten from the home food supply. They also assume food selected and preparation practices typical of 4-person households.

Milk and Meat Groups Take Half of Food Dollar

Purchased and Home-produced Foods, Spring 1955

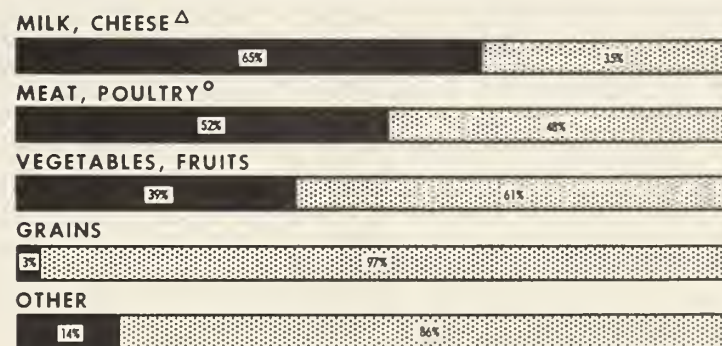


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5564 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

More Milk and Meat Home-Produced than Other Foods

As Percent of Money Value of Farm Family Food *



Home-produced Purchased (includes food received as gift or pay)

* SPRING 1955 Δ INCLUDES ICE CREAM ° INCLUDES FISH, EGGS, DRY BEANS AND NUTS

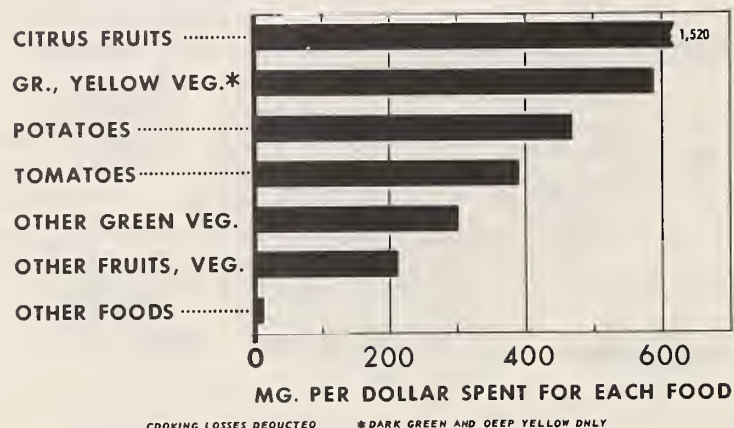
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5563 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Best Buys in Three Vitamins

Citrus Fruits Most Economical Source of Ascorbic Acid

Selections of U. S. Families, Spring 1955



See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

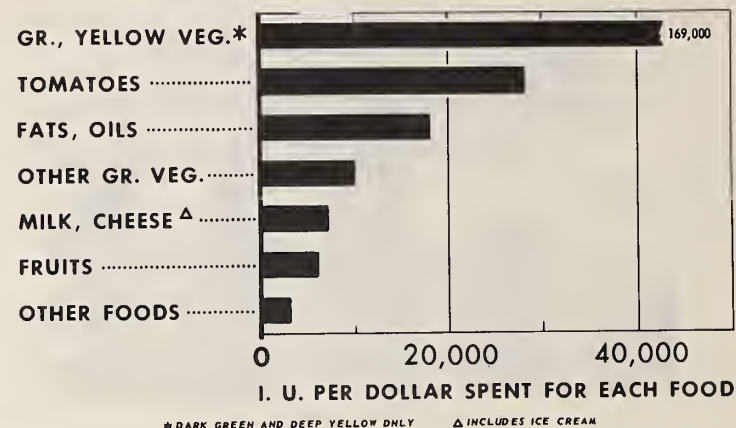
NEG. 58 (9)-5569 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

U. S. families get more ascorbic acid for a dollar spent on citrus fruits than for a dollar spent on any other group of foods. The same applies to deep yellow and dark green vegetables as a source of vitamin A value; and to whole, enriched, or restored grains as a source of thiamine. The charts on this page show also some other sources of ascorbic acid, vitamin A value, and thiamine, ranked in the order of the return in the nutrient per dollar spent. Foods not shown as good buys for these nutrients may be good buys for others.

The data are from a nationwide survey of food consumption of U. S. households in a spring week in 1955. The nutritional return per dollar was derived by dividing the amount of the nutrient contributed by the food group by the money value of the foods selected within the group by the average family. Money value here includes money spent for purchased food plus retail value of home-produced food.

Dark Green and Yellow Vegetables Best Buy for Vitamin A

Selections of U. S. Families, Spring 1955



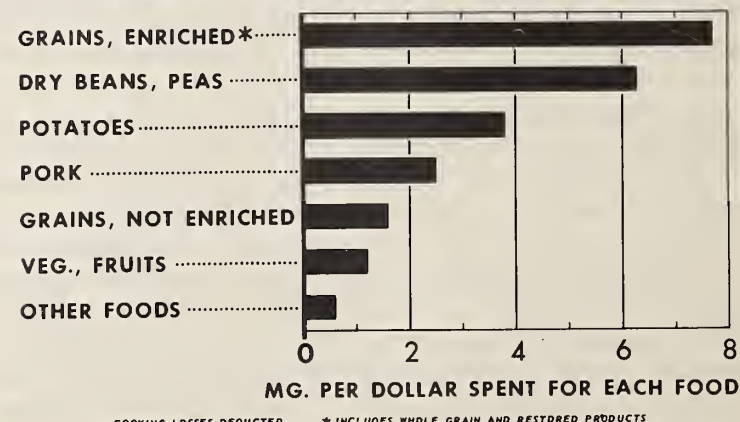
See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5567 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Enriched and Whole Grains Cheapest Source of Thiamine

Selections of U. S. Families, Spring 1955



See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 58 (9)-5568 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

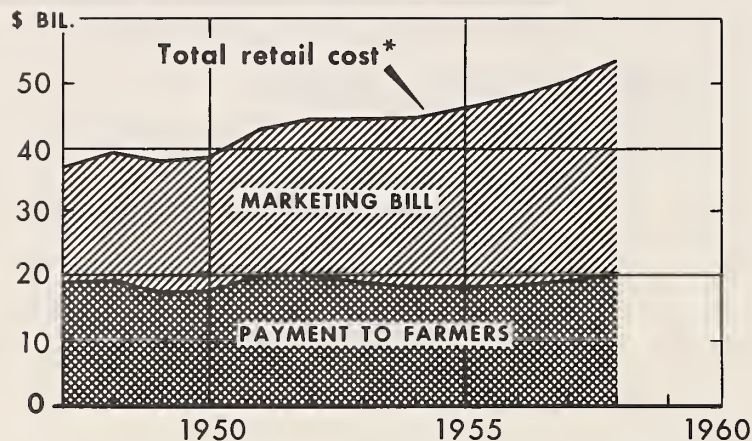
SECTION

5

Trends in Marketing Spreads

Food Marketing Bill Continues Rise

Farm Receipts Up Last 3 Years

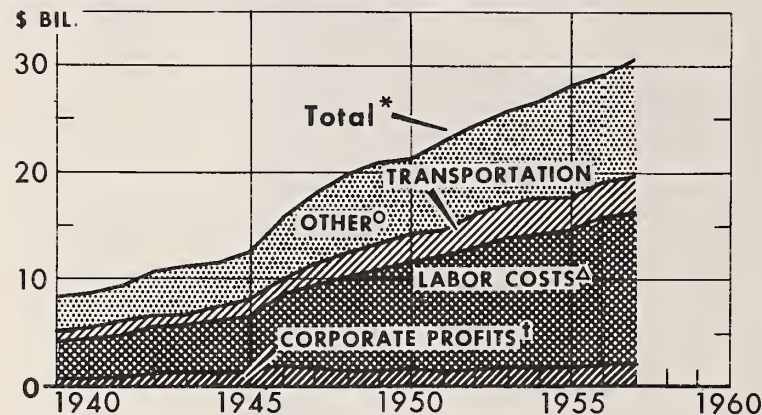


DOMESTIC FARM FOODS PURCHASED BY CIVILIANS IN THE UNITED STATES
* AT RETAIL FOOD STORE PRICES 1958 DATA PRELIMINARY See Table 24

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3563-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

All Items in Marketing Bill Increase



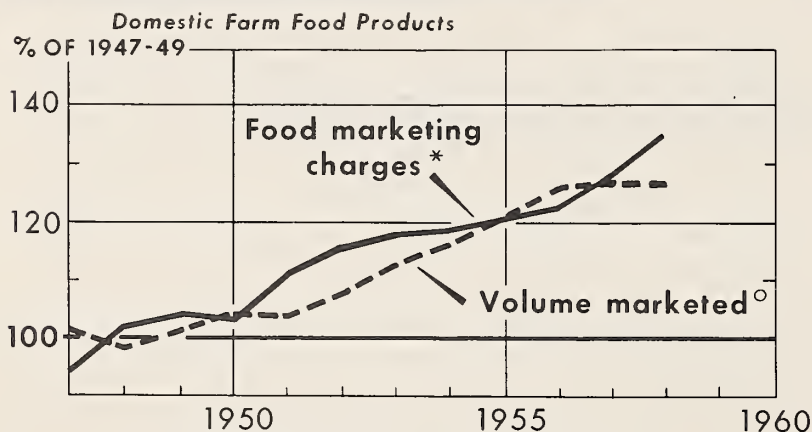
* TOTAL MARKETING CHARGES TO RETAIL STORE LEVEL FOR FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY DOMESTIC CIVILIAN CONSUMERS
³ OTHER COSTS AND NONCORPORATE PROFITS ² EXCLUDING TRANSPORTATION LABOR COSTS
¹ CORPORATE PROFITS (BEFORE TAXES); EXCLUDES PROFITS OF INTERCITY TRANSPORTATION FIRMS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3371-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 25

Volume Marketed and Unit Marketing Charges Rise



* AVERAGE CHARGES PER UNIT HANDLED ° DATA FOR 1958 PRELIMINARY
° DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY CIVILIANS

See Table 26

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1859-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

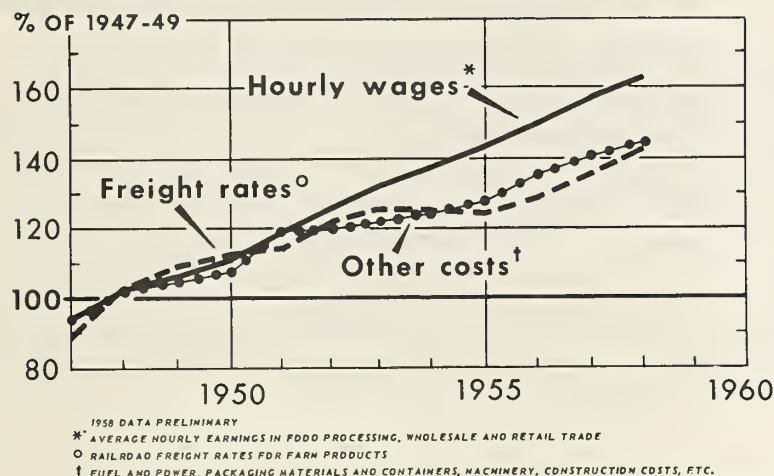
The bill for marketing farm-produced food products sold to civilian consumers increased in 1958, as it has each year since 1938. At 33.0 billion dollars (preliminary estimate) it was about 7 percent higher than in 1957. Payments farmers received for the equivalent farm products rose to a new high of 20.7 billion dollars, 6 percent more than in 1957. The previous peak was in 1951.

Marketing charges per unit of product continued to rise. Since the volume of food marketed increased only slightly in the last two years, the increase in the marketing bill was due mainly to higher unit marketing charges.

All major items in the marketing bill increased from 1956, to 1957, except corporate profits. The largest increase was in "other costs and noncorporate profits," which accounted for 35 percent of the marketing bill in both years. Labor costs were up 2 percent and transportation charges, 3 percent.

Rising Marketing Spread Reflects Increased Costs

Costs of Food Marketing Firms Continue Up



See Table 29

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3610-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

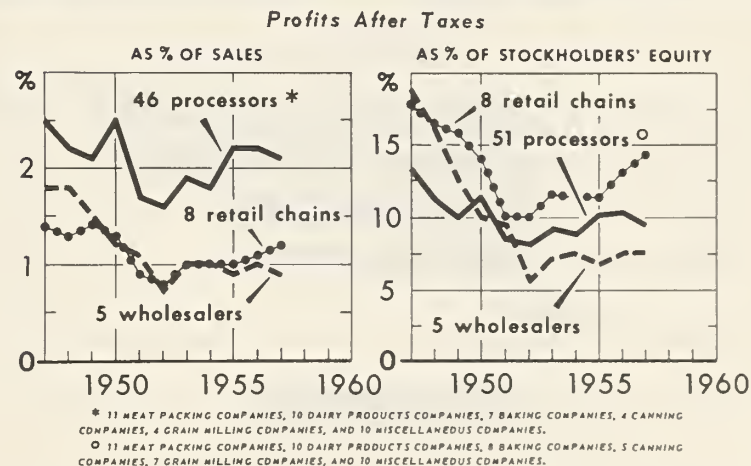
Net profits of leading food processing companies declined from 2.2 percent of sales in 1956 to 2.1 percent in 1957. Leading wholesale food distributors' net profits per dollar of sales decreased from 1.0 percent to 0.9 percent. Net profits of eight retail food chains increased from 1.1 percent to 1.2 percent of sales.

Profits as a percent of stockholders' equity also decreased for the 51 processing companies in 1957. The five wholesalers' profits remained unchanged while retailers' profits increased. Despite the decline in processors' and wholesalers' profit ratios, returns on investment remained considerably above the 1952 lows.

In the first half of this year, profits of corporations manufacturing food products were a little less than last year, either as percentages of sales or of stockholders' equity. Data now available indicate that total profits of the leading retail food chains continued to advance during this period.

Costs of food marketing firms generally increased in 1958. Freight rates showed the greatest percentage increase, with hourly wages a close second. Since 1955 railroad freight rates have risen by an average of 15 percent. Average hourly wages of food marketing employees have increased each year since before World War II. Marketing firms as a group, however, have kept labor costs from rising proportionately by increasing productivity, mainly by investing in new plant and equipment. But the rise in depreciation and interest charges resulting from this new investment has partially offset the savings in labor costs.

Changes in Profit Ratios Are Mixed



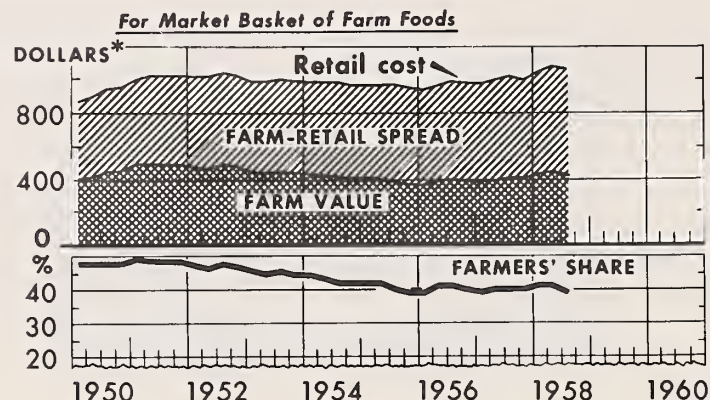
See Table 27

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6544-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Marketing Spread Accounts for Rise in Retail Cost

Market Basket Spread Up One-third Since 1950



* ANNUAL RATE DATA FOR 1958 PRELIMINARY

DATA ARE FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES

See Table 30

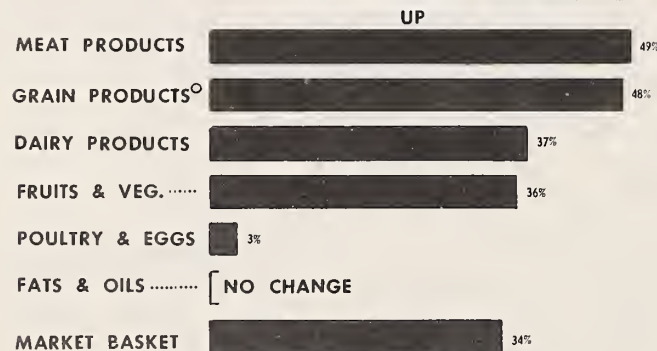
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 692A-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

From the third quarter of 1952 until the first quarter of 1956, the retail cost of the market basket generally moved downward, accompanying the decline in farm prices. The retail cost, however, dropped less than the farm value as the marketing spread increased in almost every quarter. Since early in 1956 both the retail cost and farm value have trended upward. The farm value has risen less than the retail cost because of the continued increase in the marketing spread. This spread has increased by more than one-third since 1950, but the farm value has declined by about one-tenth. The farmer's share of the retail cost generally moved downward from 1951 to early 1956. Since then it has varied around 40 percent.

Marketing Spread for Most Groups Widens Since 1947-49

1958 * Compared With 1947-49



DATA FOR AV. QUANTITIES OF FOOD PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952

* CALCULATED FROM AV. FOR FIRST 8 MONTHS OF 1958

○ BAKERY AND CEREAL PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

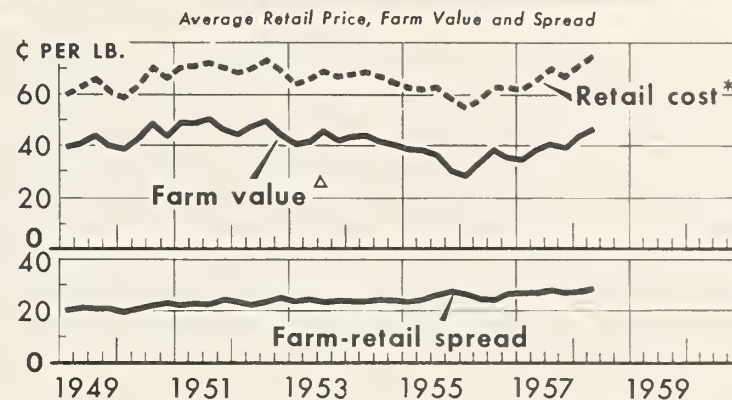
NEG. 6504-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Percentage changes in farm-retail spreads since 1947-49 have been greatest for meat and grain products. These two product groups accounted for more than half the increase in the total spread for the market basket. Spreads for dairy products and fruits and vegetables also have increased significantly. But the spread for the poultry and eggs group has increased only slightly and that for fats and oils has not changed. As a result of these changes, the total farm-retail spread for the market basket has increased 34 percent since 1947-49.

Marketing Spread Up for Red Meat, Stable for Frying Chickens

Since 1949 the weighted average retail price of U. S. Choice grade beef, pork, and lamb has fluctuated from a low of 55.0 cents per pound in the first quarter of 1956 to a high of 75.2 cents in the second quarter of 1958. The farm value of quantities of live animals equivalent to 1 pound of meat at retail reached a high of 50.3 cents in the third quarter of 1951 and a low of 28.5 cents in the first quarter of 1956. Since then the trend has been up. The farm-retail spread has been creeping upward, increasing from about 21 cents in 1949 to almost 29 cents in the second quarter of 1958.

Spread for Red Meats Climbs Gradually; Farm Value Varies Widely



* WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF CHOICE GRADE BEEF, PORK AND LAMB CUTS. WEIGHTS VARY BY QUARTERS
 Δ WEIGHTED AVERAGE PAYMENT TO FARMER FOR QUANTITY OF LIVE ANIMALS EQUIVALENT TO 1 LB. AT RETAIL.

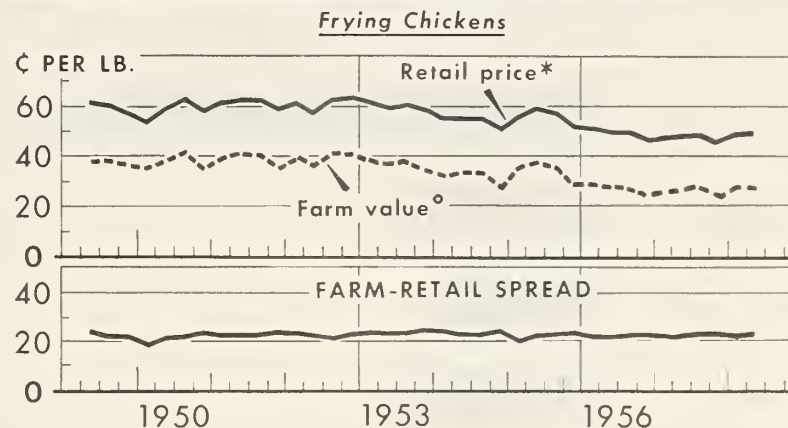
See Table 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6516-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Retail and Farm Prices of Frying Chickens Down; Spread Changes Little

From 1952 through 1957, the retail price of frying chickens trended downward, declining from 63.9 cents in the final quarter of 1952 to a low of 45.0 cents in the fourth quarter of 1957, but it rose in the first half of 1958. The farm value has followed about the same pattern as the retail price also reaching a low in the fourth quarter of 1957. However, in the short-run changes in the farm value often have not been fully reflected in retail price and at times the two series have moved in opposite directions. The farm-retail spread for frying chickens, unlike that for most other food products, has not trended upward in recent years. Improvements in productivity enabled marketing agencies to hold the spread nearly stable in the face of rising costs.



QUARTERLY DATA *FOR READY-TO-COOK CHICKEN
 \circ PAYMENT TO FARMER FOR 1.37-POUNDS LIVE CHICKEN

See Table 31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

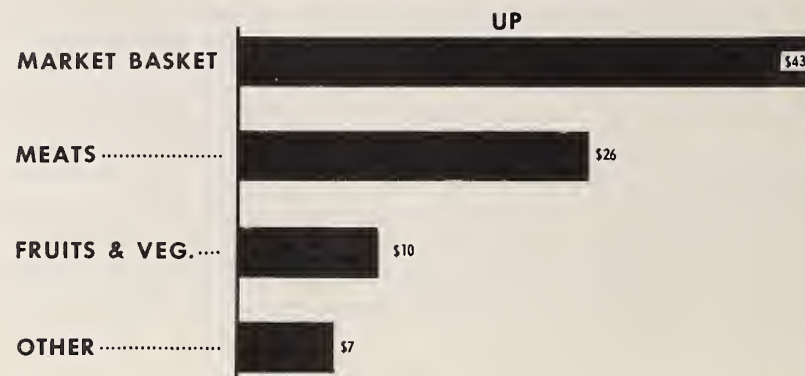
NEG. 4129-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Retail Cost, Farm Value and Spread Up Since Mid-1957

The retail cost of the market basket rose 4 percent, or \$43, from the third quarter of 1957 to the same period in 1958. Changes in the farm value and farm-retail spread indicate that farmers received \$6 of this increase and marketing agencies \$37. Meat products and fruits and vegetables accounted for more than four-fifths of the rise in the retail cost and about two-thirds of the increase in the market basket spread. An increase of 9 percent in the farm value of the meat products group more than offset declines for the other product groups.

Two Product Groups Account for Most of Increase in Retail Cost

July-Sept. 1958* Compared with July-Sept. 1957



* DATA FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 1958 PRELIMINARY

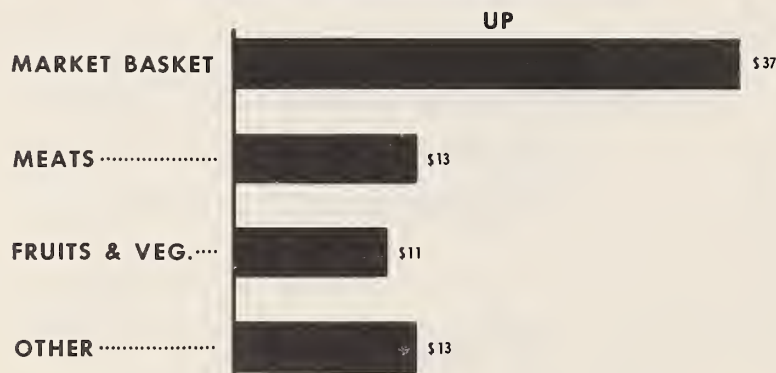
DATA FOR AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6513-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Spread Wider for All Product Groups

July-Sept. 1958* Compared with July-Sept. 1957



* DATA FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 1958 PRELIMINARY

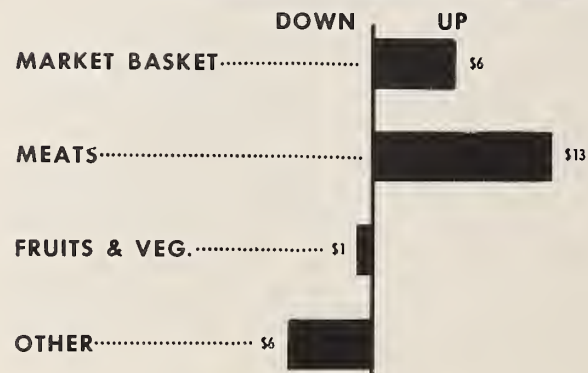
DATA FOR AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6515-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Net Increase in Farm Value Small

July-Sept. 1958* Compared with July-Sept. 1957



* DATA FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 1958 PRELIMINARY

DATA FOR AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM FOOD PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6514-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

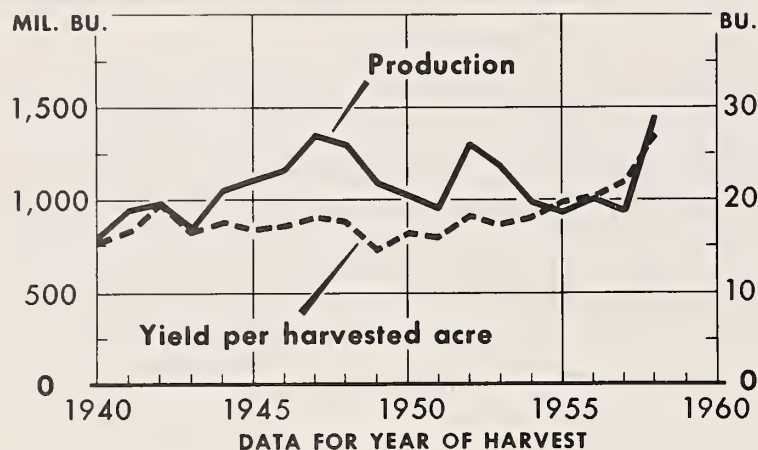
SECTION

6

The Farm Commodities

Wheat Carryover Next July 1 To Set New Record

Record Yields Per Acre Boost 1958 Crop to New High



DATA FOR 1958 ARE SEPTEMBER INDICATIONS

See Table 32

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

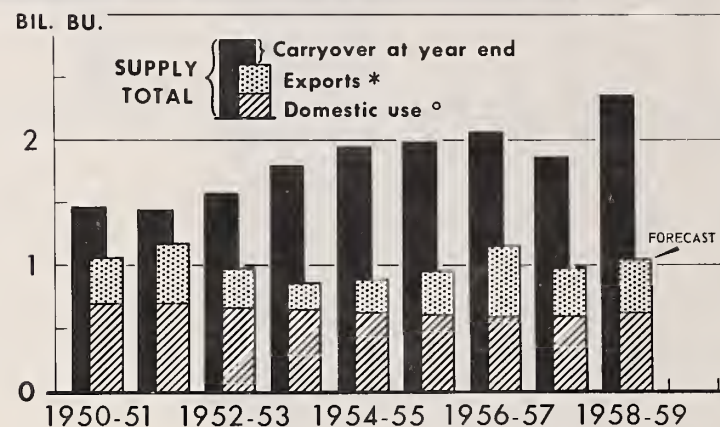
NEG. 6511-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The carryover of wheat at the end of the 1958-59 marketing year may be about 1,300 million bushels, about 420 million above the 881 million on July 1, 1958, and the largest in our history. A further increase may occur in 1959-60 since yields at the average of recent years probably would result in the production of more wheat than probably would be used in this country and exported.

Average yields per harvested acre for the record 1958 crop reached 27.0, 5.3 bushels more than the previous record a year earlier. Total supply of wheat for 1958-59 is estimated at 2,340 million bushels, also a new record. Disappearance from this supply is expected to total about 1,040 million bushels. This includes 610 million to be used in this country, and about 430 million for exports.

The U. S. average price to farmers in 1957-58, including unredeemed loan wheat at the loan rate, averaged 6 cents below the national average support level of \$2.00. In 1958-59, prices may be somewhat lower relative to the national average support of \$1.82 per bushel.

Wheat Supply Far Exceeds Probable Use in 1958-59



YEAR BEGINNING JULY

* INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY

° INCLUDES TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY FOOD USE

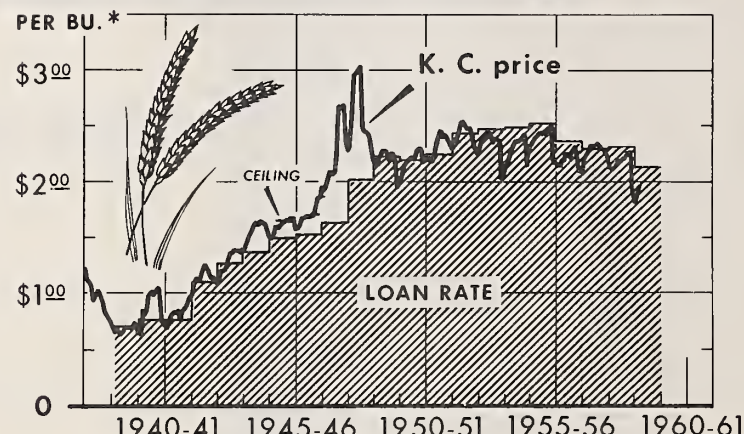
1958 DATA ARE SEPTEMBER ESTIMATES

See Table 34

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6512-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Prices Continue a Little Under Loan Level



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY

* NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY

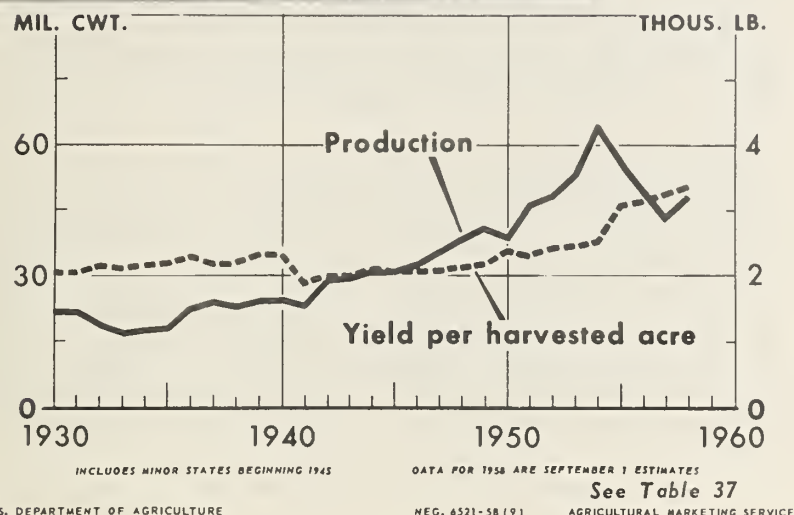
See Table 33

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

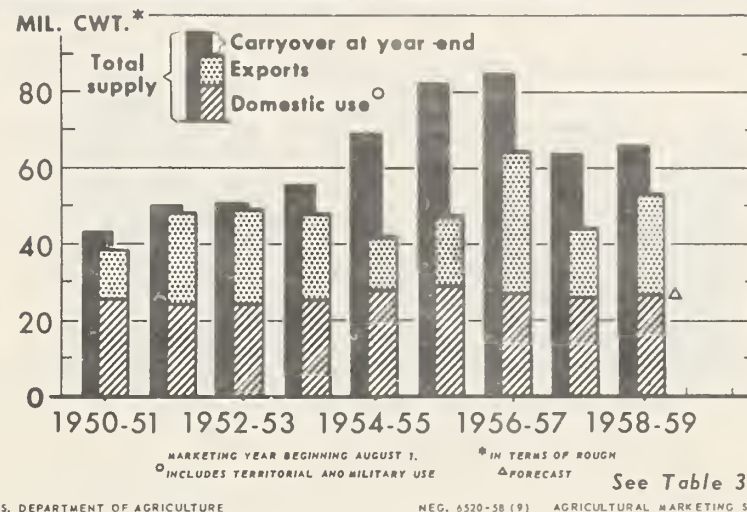
NEG. 836-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Further Reduction in Rice Carryover in Prospect

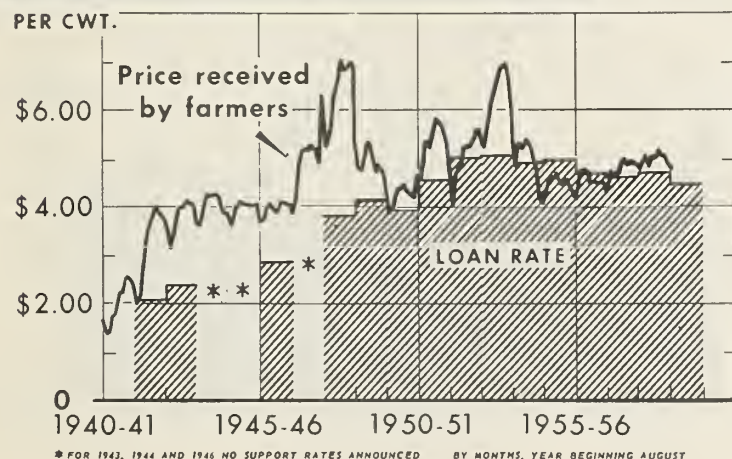
Rice Yields Continue Up As 1958 Crop Increases



Increased Exports Expected To Cut Rice Carryover



Rice Prices Continue To Average Above Support



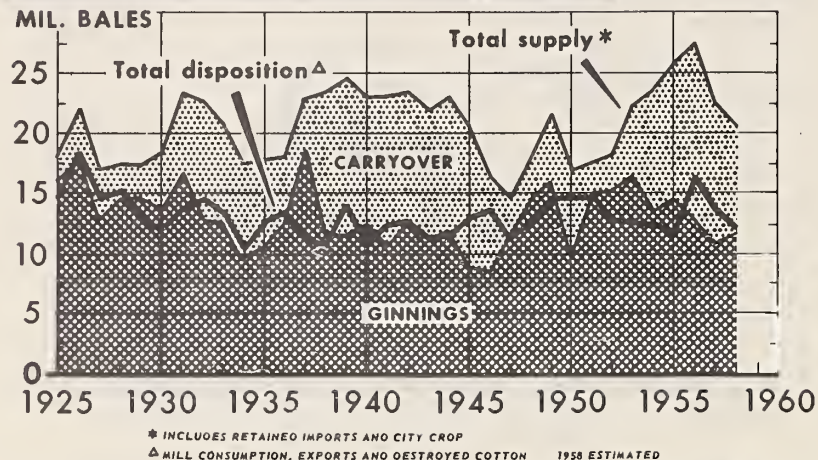
The carryover of rice at the end of the 1957-58 marketing year was slightly lower than a year earlier, and a substantial reduction is expected by the end of 1958-59.

The 1958-59 supply of rice is a little larger than that of the preceding year as record yields and increased acreage boosted the 1958 crop a tenth over 1957. Use of rice in this country during 1958-59 is expected to slightly exceed 1957-58, and a sharp increase is likely for exports. As a result, the carryover at the end of the current season probably will be down to around 12 1/2 million cwt., compared with 18.1 million at the end of 1957-58.

Rice prices received by farmers have averaged above support levels in all but two years, 1951-52 and 1954-55. In 1957-58 they averaged 34 cents above the national support of \$4.72 per cwt. In 1958-59, they are expected to again be well above the support rate announced at \$4.48 per cwt.

Small Reduction in Cotton Carryover Likely in 1958-59

Cotton Disappearance Above Ginnings for Third Year



See Table 41

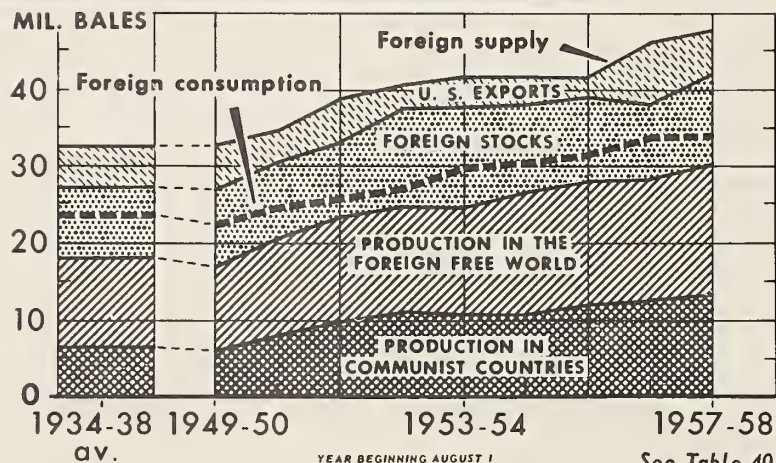
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6470-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The carryover of cotton on August 1 this year was 40 per cent below the record of 1956. The reduction resulted from smaller production and larger exports of CCC stocks at competitive world prices. Use of cotton in this country declined in each of the last two years.

Any further reduction in the carryover during the current 1958-59 season is likely to be small. Cotton production this year is up from 1957, domestic consumption is not expected to change much and U. S. exports will face stiff competition. The supply of foreign cotton in 1958-59 is expected to rise substantially, the increase in foreign consumption is tapering off and most foreign importing countries have rebuilt their stocks from the unusually low level reached in mid-1956.

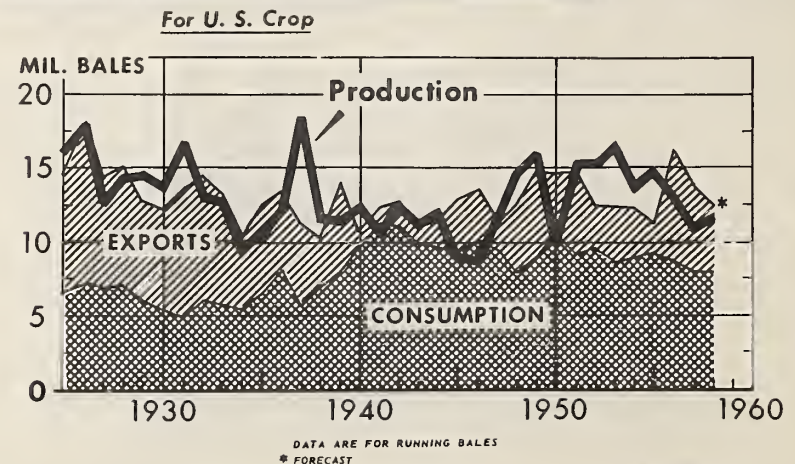
Gap Between Foreign Production And Consumption Narrows



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6469-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Carryover Slashed by Smaller Crops and Large Exports



See Table 43

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1061-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

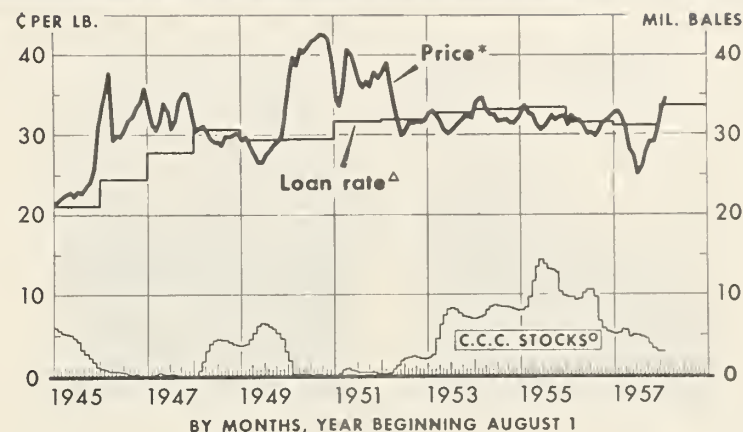
Cotton Prices Rise Slightly; Consumption Per Person Down

The poor quality 1957 cotton crop brought farmers' prices to their lowest level in nearly a decade, and well below support. The 1958 loan rate is higher than for the preceding two seasons and prices rose above the loan rate early this season: CCC stocks on August 1, 1958 were at their lowest level in five years.

Per capita consumption of cotton declined again in 1957. This decline was accompanied by a small increase in the consumption of manmade fibers and a substantial decline in wool. Consumption of all fibers in 1957 totaled about 36 pounds per person, 4 pounds less than in 1956. In both years, cotton accounted for about 2/3 of the total.

The long-term trends of reduced acreage and rising yields accelerated during the past decade. With highest average yields in the West, the importance of this region in cotton production has progressively increased. A corresponding decline has been evident in the Southeast.

Farm Prices for Cotton Stay Close To Support



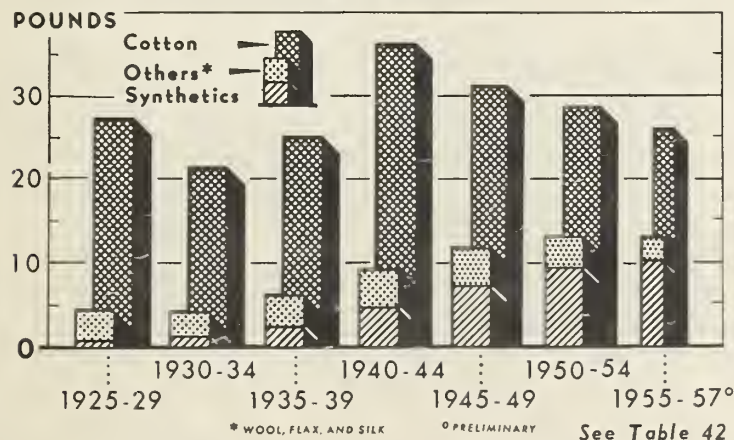
* AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS
^ BASIS WOOLING 15/16-1 INCH COTTON AT AVERAGE LOCATION
O POOLED, OWNED AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING COTTON SOLE FOR EXPORT, END OF MONTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6560-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Per Capita Fiber Use Down; Cotton Is Hardest Hit

Natural and Synthetic Fibers



* WOOL, FLAX, AND SILK

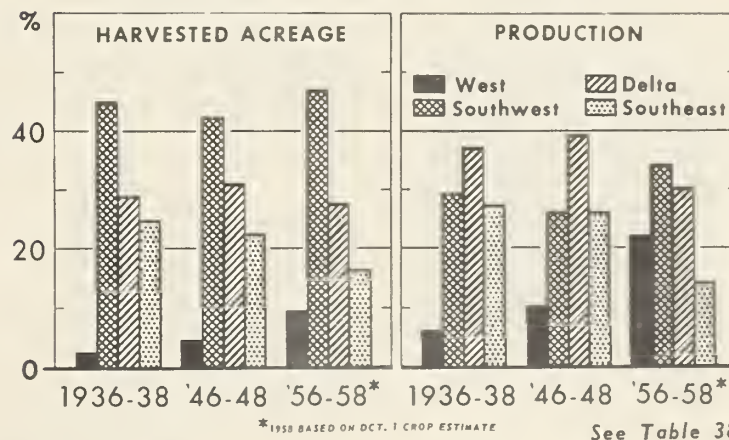
° PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 498-58 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cotton Production Shifts West As Acreage and Yields Change

Each Region as Percent of U. S. Total



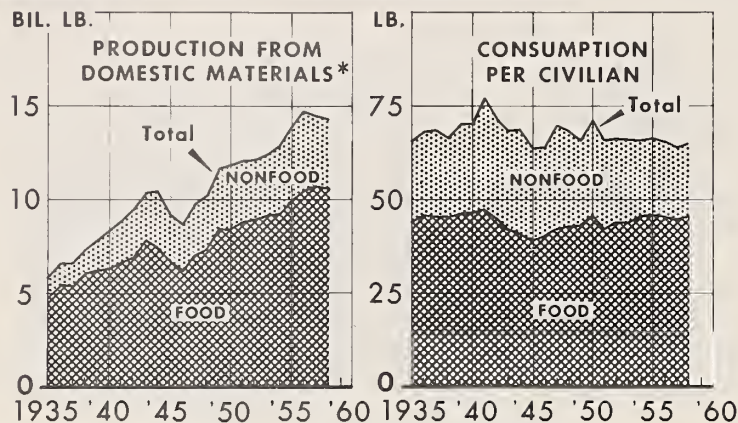
* 1958 BASED ON OCT. 1 CROP ESTIMATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6502-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of Fats and Oils To Increase in 1959

Fats and Oils Output Dips in 1958; Use Per Person Fairly Stable



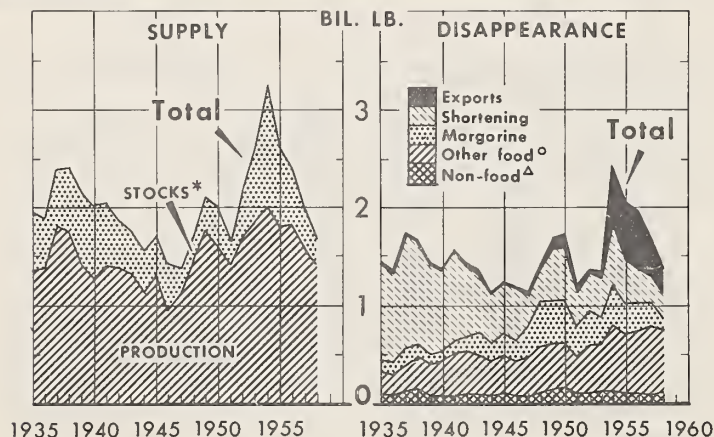
1958 ESTIMATED. DATA ARE ON A FAT CONTENT BASIS.
* INCLUDES OIL EQUIVALENT OF DILSEEDS EXPORTED FOR CRUSHING ABROAD.

See Table 50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6517-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cottonseed Oil Output in 1958 Lowest Since 1951



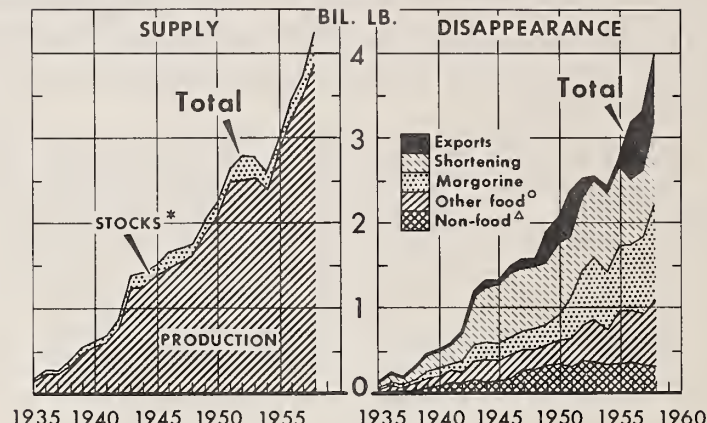
* JANUARY 1 ○ MAINLY COOKING AND SALAD OILS △ MAINLY FOODS AND LOSS 1958 ESTIMATED

See Table 44

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6479-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Soybean Oil Production Continues Sharp Climb



* JANUARY 1 ○ MAINLY COOKING AND SALAD OILS
△ MAINLY DRYING OIL PRODUCTS, FOODS AND LOSS 1958 ESTIMATED

See Table 46

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6480-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Domestic production of fats and oils has increased fairly steadily since the early 1930's, mainly reflecting increases in soybean oil and inedible tallow and greases. Production in 1958-59 is expected to rise one-eighth from 1957-58, with increases for all major products. Total disappearance in 1958-59 probably will hold at the high level of recent years.

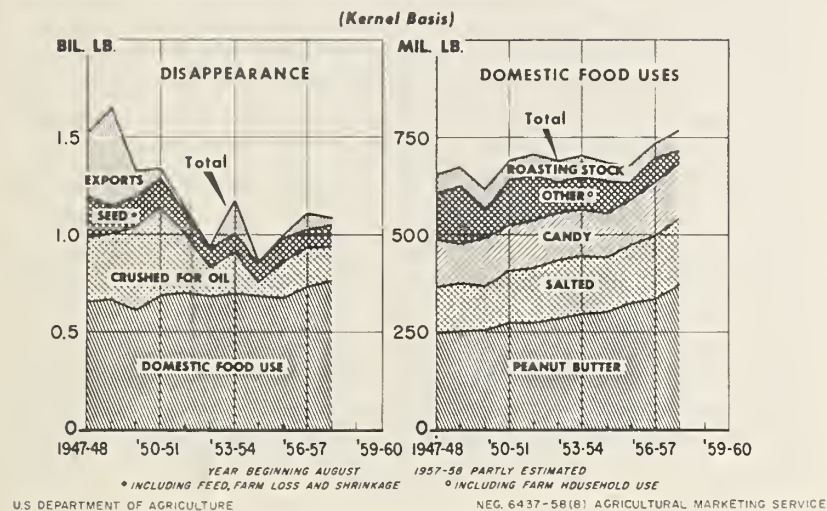
Consumption of food fats per person in recent years has been around 45 pounds (fat content), about the same as before World War II. However, more margarine, salad and cooking oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise and related products are being used and less butter and lard as such. Nonfood uses of fats and oils continue to decline.

As production of food fats has increased more than domestic use, large quantities have become available for export. Exports in 1957-58, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported, were equal to nearly 30 percent of output. The supplies available in 1958-59 would permit substantially greater exports.

Prices of oilseeds have been near support in recent years and are likely to continue so in 1958-59.

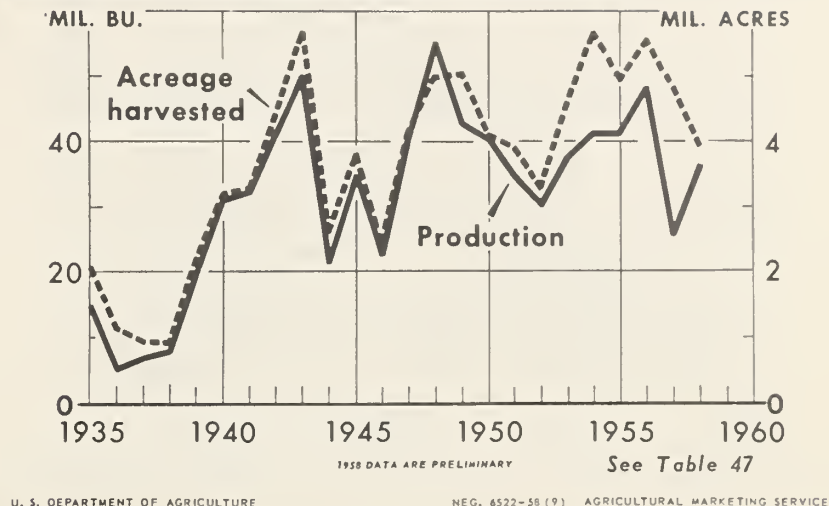
Oilseed Prices To Average Near Support in 1958-59

Domestic Food Use Of Peanuts Rising

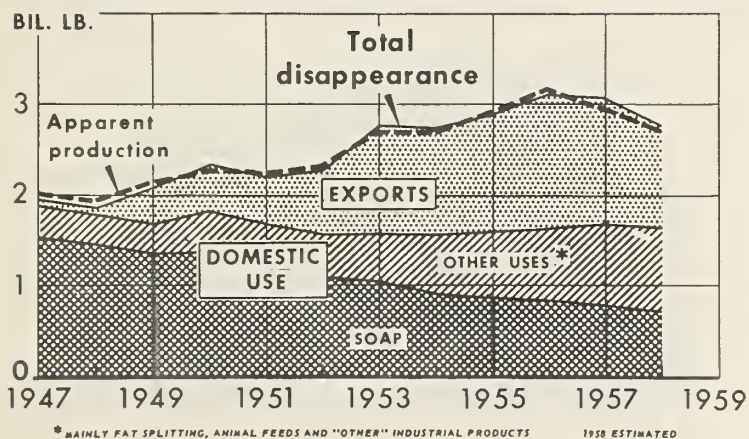


See Table 49

1958 Flaxseed Production Well Above Small 1957 Crop



Domestic Use of Inedible Tallow Steady; Exports Down

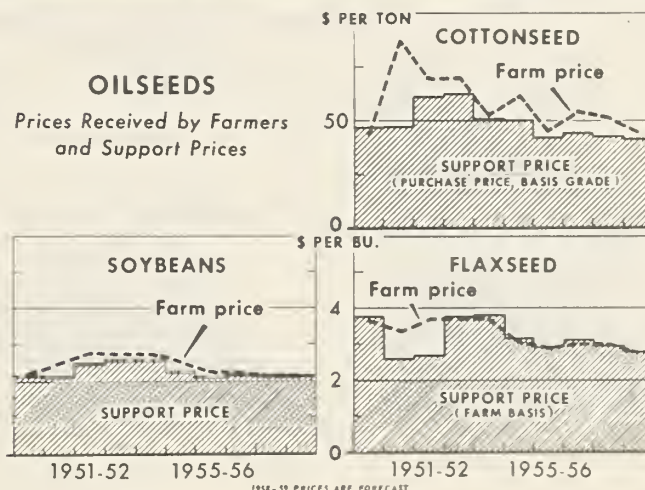


See Table 45

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4951-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Oilseed Prices Near Support in Recent Years



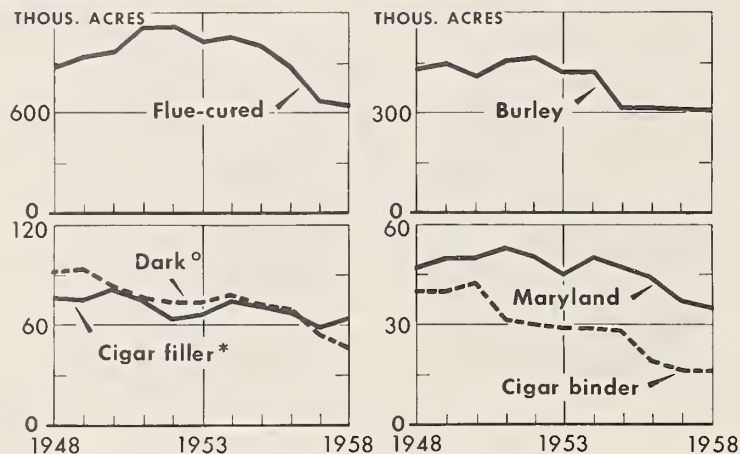
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4935-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 48

Tobacco Supplies Are Being Reduced

Acreages of All Types Of Tobacco Are Down



* INCLUDES PUERTO RICAN.

• INCLUDES FIRE, DARK AIR AND SUN-CURED.

See Table 91

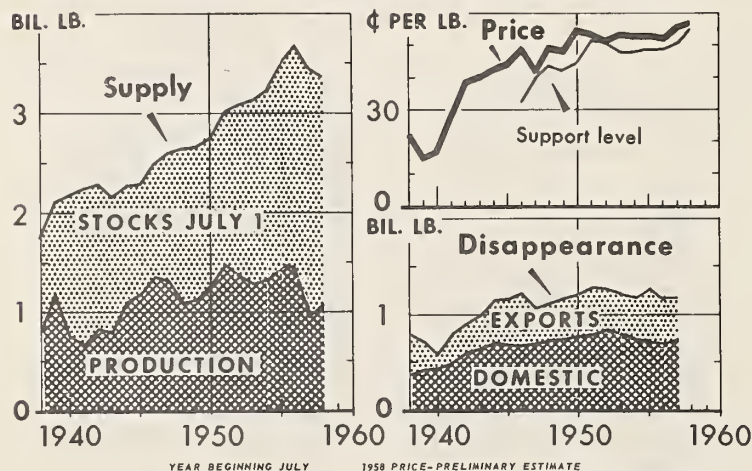
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6186-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Flue-cured production is up about a tenth from last year, but supplies for 1958-59 are 3 percent smaller because of a reduction in carryover from the peak 1957-58 level. Burley supplies also will be a little smaller in 1958-59, continuing the gradual decline of the past several years. Domestic use of flue-cured in 1957-58 turned upwards after declining in the preceding 4 years, and a small gain is also indicated for burley. This resulted mainly from the increase to a new high in number of cigarettes manufactured, and a rise in smoking tobacco output--a secondary outlet for the cigarette types. Leaf use in 1958-59 may make a further small gain, as cigarette consumption is expected to continue to trend upward.

Acreages of all tobacco types are smaller than 10 years ago, reflecting reduced allotments and placements in the Soil Bank acreage reserve this year and last. Although acreages have declined, per acre yields for most types have increased substantially in the past decade.

Flue-Cured Supply Down; Prices Average Record High



YEAR BEGINNING JULY

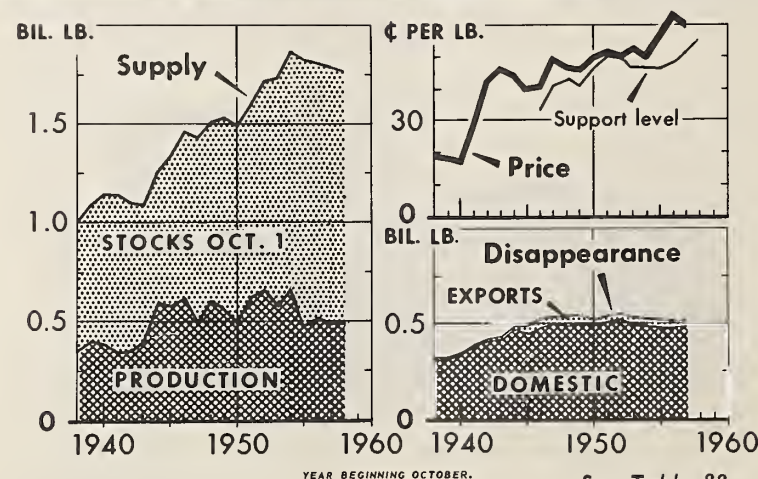
1958 PRICE-PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

See Table 90

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 884A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Burley Supply Continues To Decline Gradually



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER.

See Table 88

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1064B-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

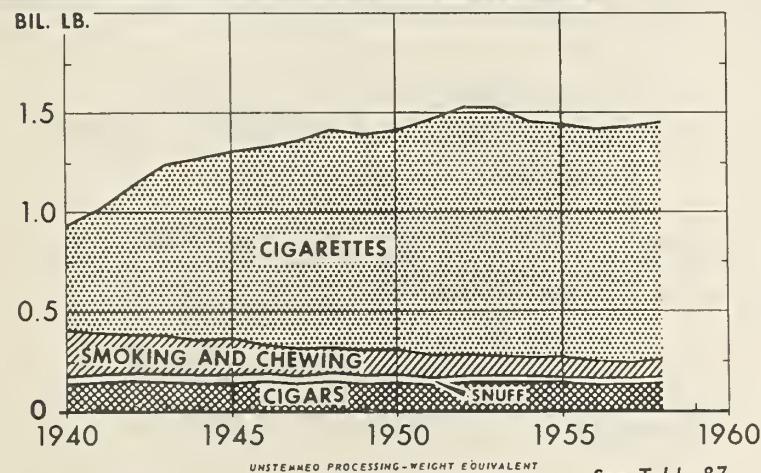
Use of Tobacco Leaf Turns Upward

Tobacco consumption per person 15 years and over in 1958 is estimated to be up a little from the postwar lows of the 2 preceding years. Number of cigarettes consumed per person is second only to the 1952 high, but less tobacco is being used than in several years before 1956. This is because more cigarettes are now made from a pound of unstemmed tobacco. Tobacco consumption per person in cigars is estimated to be up a little in 1958, consumption of smoking tobacco increased for the first time in more than a decade, but use of chewing tobacco and snuff continued to decline.

A little more tobacco is being used in the manufacture of tobacco products in 1958 than in 1957. More is being used in manufacture of cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco, but less in snuff and chewing.

In 1957-58, exports of flue-cured were smaller than in the 2 preceding years but exceeded those in each of the 3 years before 1955-56. The 1958-59 exports of flue-cured may be down a little from last year.

Cigarettes Take Four-fifths of Tobacco Used in Manufacturing



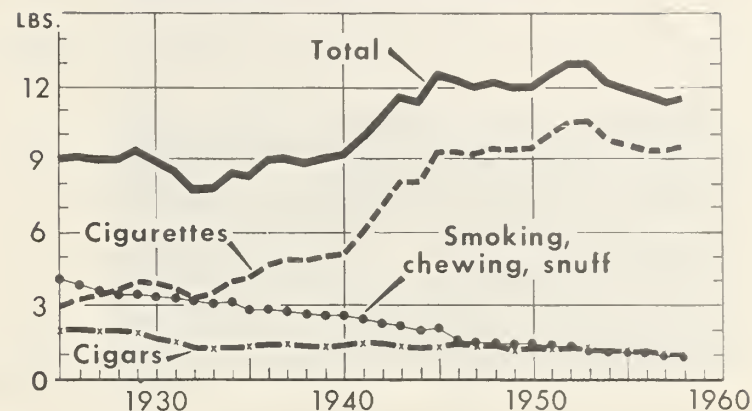
See Table 87

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 10630-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person In 1958 Slightly Above 1957

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over



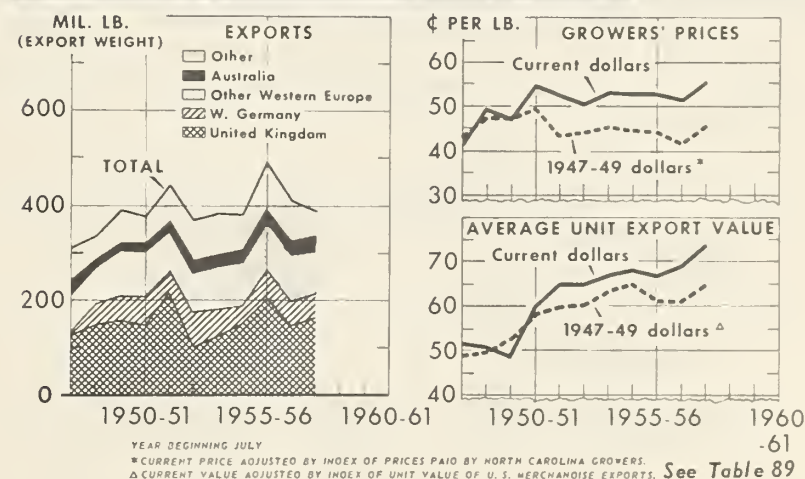
UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1122A-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 86

Flue-cured Exports Dip in 1957-58 But Remain Near 10-year Average



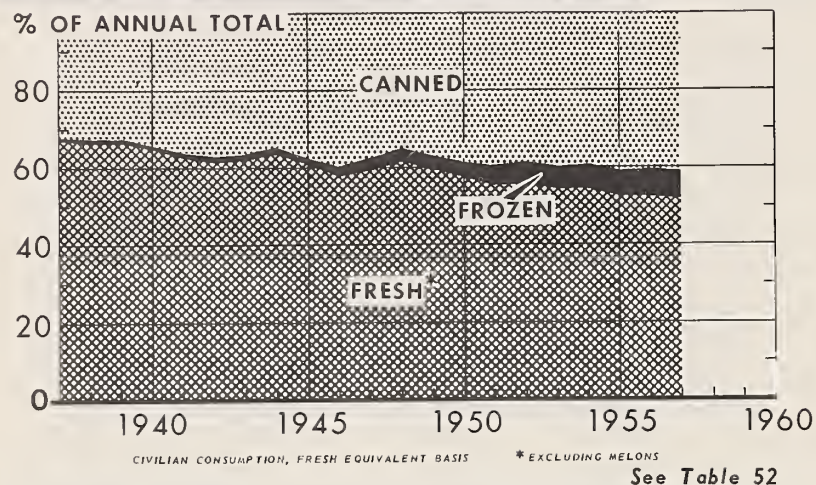
See Table 89

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6451-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Processed Vegetables Continue to Gain in Importance

Proportion of Vegetables Processed Rises Further



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

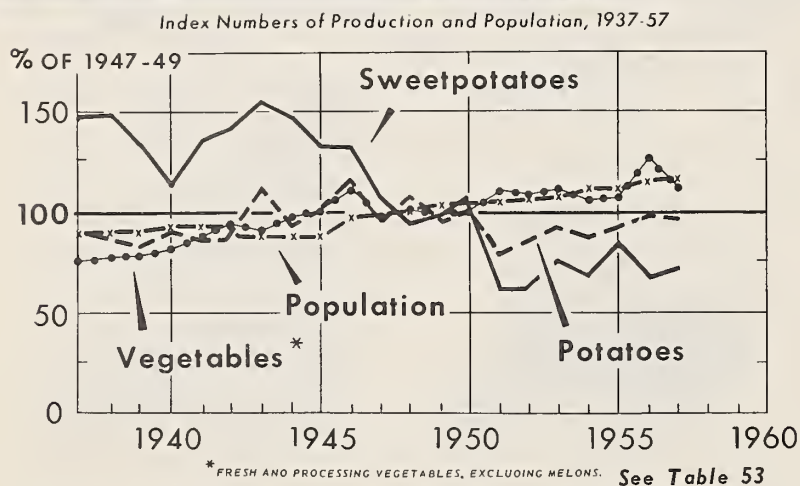
NEG. 3552-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

During the last two decades, production of sweetpotatoes declined sharply and potato production failed to keep pace with population growth. Since 1951, however, sweetpotato production has shown no definite trend while potato production increased moderately.

Commercial vegetable production increased at a somewhat faster rate than population over the last 20 years, due entirely to the increase in vegetables for processing. In 1955-57 almost half the vegetables consumed (fresh equivalent) were processed compared with about a third in 1937-39. Frozen vegetables increased from less than 1 percent of the total in the earlier period to about 7 percent in 1955-57.

Prices of fresh market vegetables have tended to increase in recent years as supplies per person have been a little smaller and income of consumers has been high. In the last three years, prices of vegetables have averaged above the level of all farm products. They were below in other postwar years.

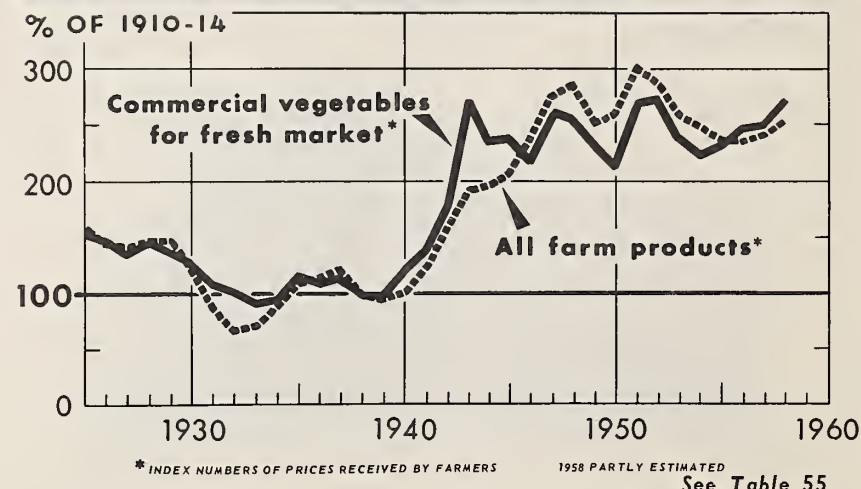
Vegetable Output Up with Population; Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes Lag



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6472-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fresh Vegetable Prices Rise Above All Farm Products



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3791-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

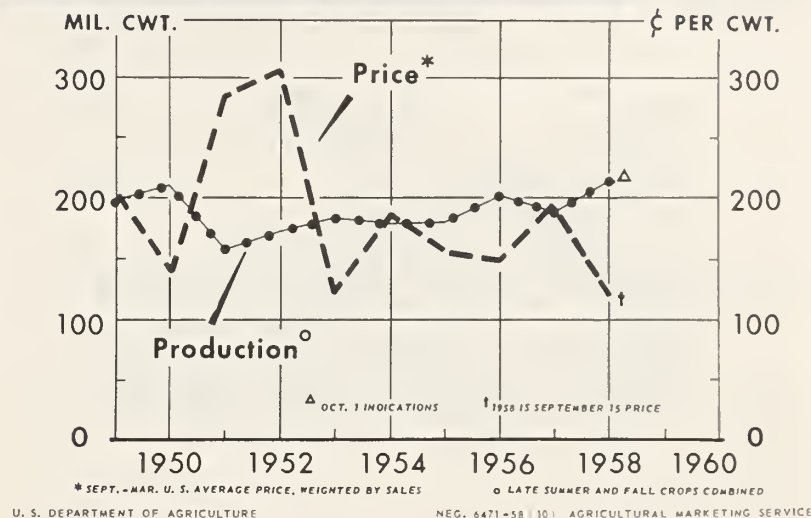
1958 Potato and Dry Bean Crops Up; Sweetpotatoes About Same

Potato farmers typically receive relatively high prices for small crops and low prices for large crops. Production of late summer and fall potatoes this year was substantially above last year and considerably exceeded normal domestic and export sales. A potato diversion program similar to the one for 1957 late crop potatoes is in operation.

The crop of dry beans, estimated at 18.7 million 100-pound bags as of October 1, is almost a fifth larger than last year, and in excess of anticipated domestic and foreign sales. Prices of most classes of dry beans are expected to average moderately to substantially below those of a year earlier, and deliveries to the CCC are likely to be relatively heavy.

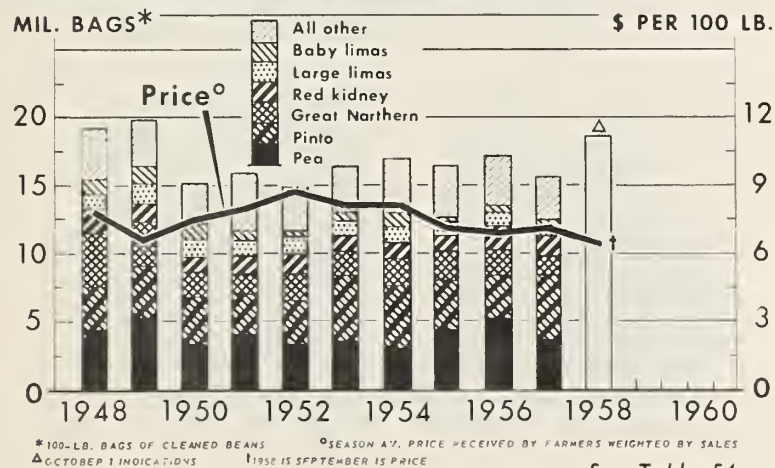
During the last 5 years, sweetpotato production has fluctuated between about 17 and 21 million hundredweight. The 1958 crop is estimated at 18.3 million hundredweight compared with 18.1 million in 1957. Prices to farmers are expected to average a little lower than those of a year earlier.

Heavy Potato Production Again Brings Low Prices



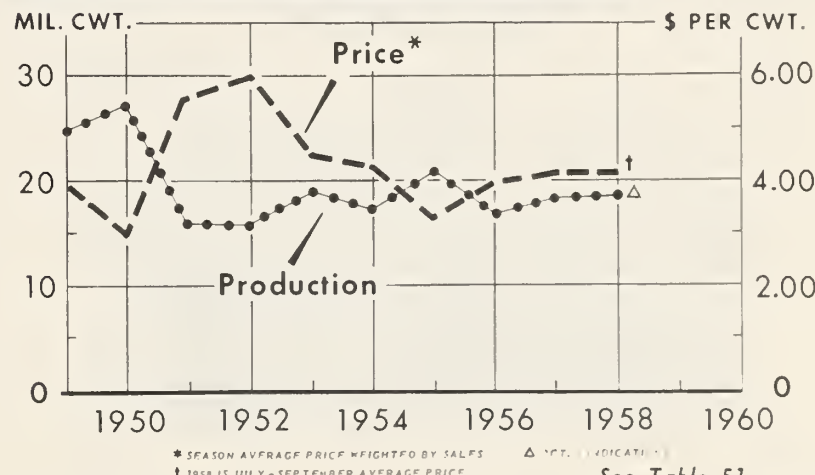
See Table 51

Production of Dry Beans Largest Since 1949



See Table 54

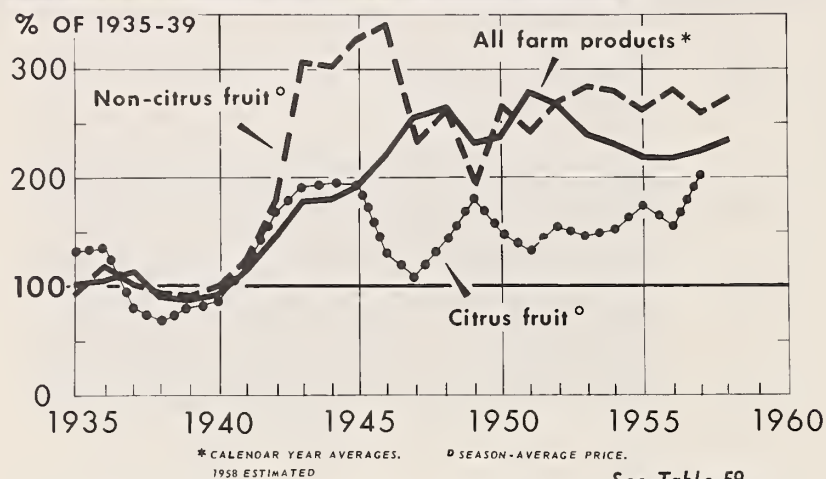
Sweetpotato Crop Near 1957--But Below Average



See Table 51

Total Fruit Consumption Per Person Stable as Processing Gains

Noncitrus Prices Above, Citrus Below All Farm Products Level



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

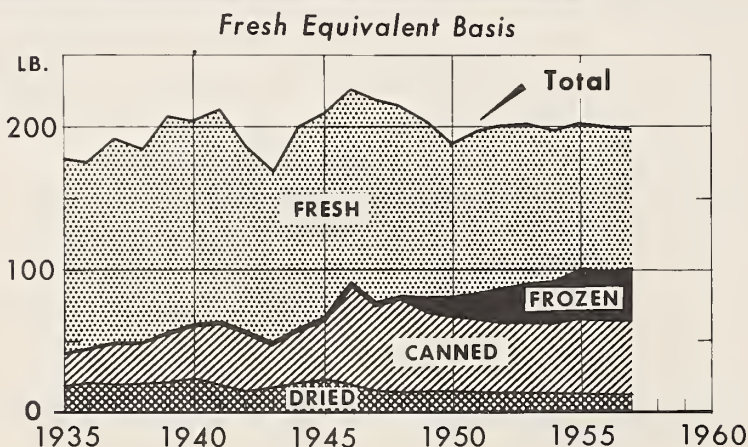
NEG. 6485-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Following the end of World War II, prices for fruit declined while those for all farm products continued to rise. In recent years, however, prices for noncitrus fruits have been above the all farm products level while citrus fruits have remained below.

Consumption per person of all fruits combined, fresh weight basis, increased from about 178 pounds in 1935 to about 228 pounds in 1946, mainly because of heavy increases in canned fruits and juices. Consumption declined from 1946 to 1950, then tended to level off at 200 pounds. But total consumption continued to increase with the rise in population.

Total production of citrus fruits has more than doubled since 1935 while that of noncitrus fruits has shown little trend, though often fluctuating considerably from year to year. Fresh use of citrus increased sharply from 1935 to about 1943, then tended to decline. Meanwhile, use for processing rose sharply. Since 1935, fresh use of noncitrus fruits trended slightly downward while use for processing trended upward.

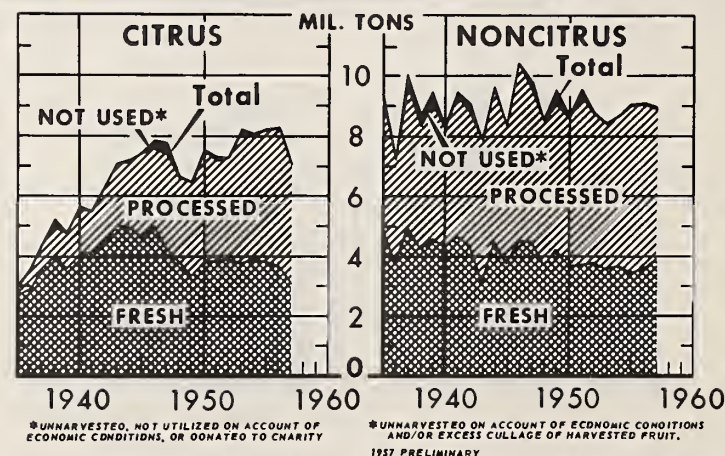
Use of Fresh Fruit Per Person Down as Frozen Gains Rapidly



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6449-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Over Half of Fruit Crop Is Used for Processing



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6474-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

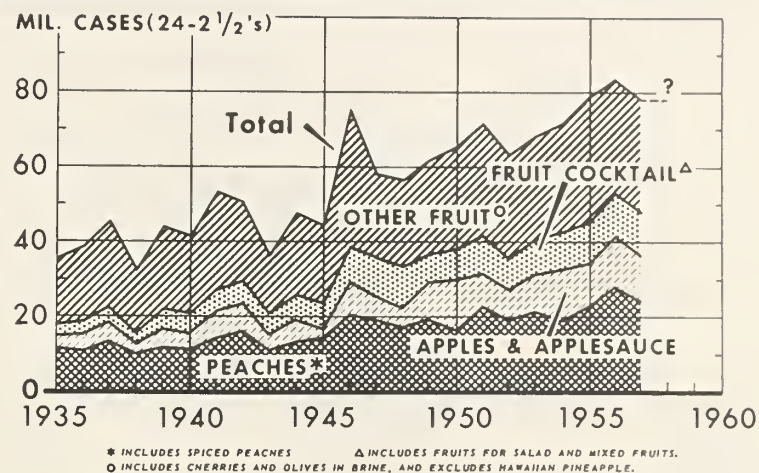
Canned and Frozen Fruit Packs Trending Up, Dried Down

Since 1935 the total pack of canned fruits (excluding juices) has more than doubled with the packs of canned apples and applesauce combined and fruit cocktail about quadrupling. The 1957 pack of canned fruits was about 31 percent peaches, 16 percent apples and applesauce, 15 percent fruit cocktail and 38 percent other fruit.

The pack of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) increased about 10-fold from 1935 to 1957, led by frozen strawberries and cherries. The large 1957 pack was composed of 39 percent strawberries, 20 percent cherries, and 41 percent other fruits and berries.

Total output of dried fruits since 1935 has been marked by wide year-to-year changes in volume and since 1943 by a downward trend. Production of prunes and other items except raisins have declined considerably since 1935. Output of raisins did not show much trend until 1952, after which it also turned downward. In 1957, raisins comprised 45 percent of the pack and prunes 36 percent.

Canned Fruit Pack Down A Little from 1956 Peak

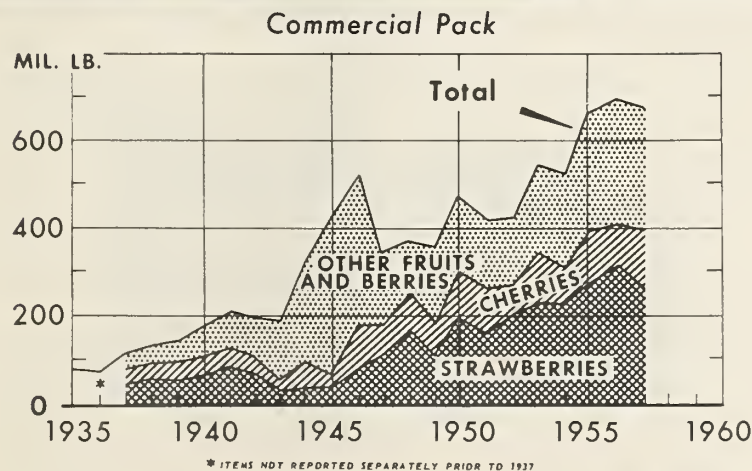


See Table 99

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6395-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Strawberries Biggest Item in Frozen Fruit and Berry Pack

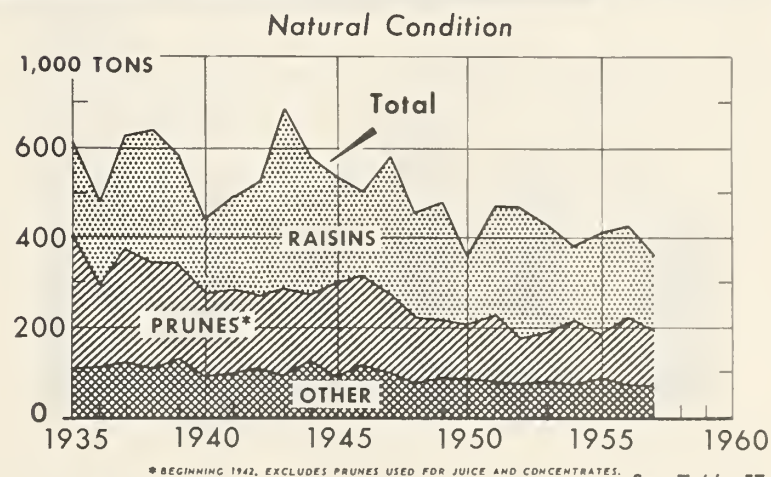


See Table 56

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6486-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prunes Lead Downtrend In Dried Fruit Output



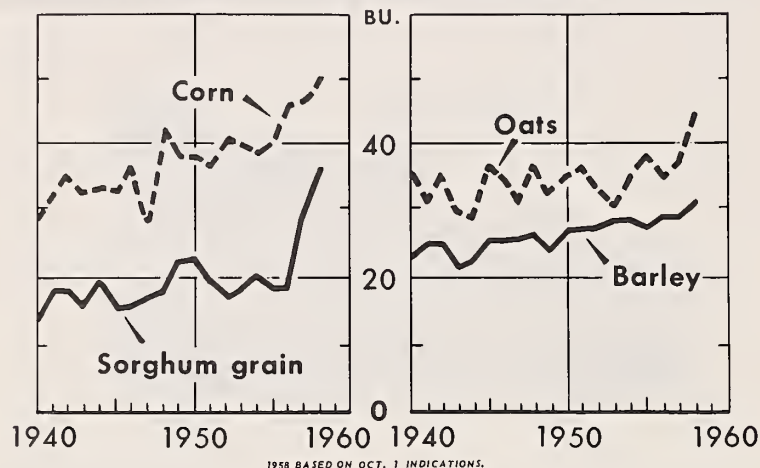
See Table 57

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6450-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farmers Produce Record Tonnage of Feed Grains in 1958

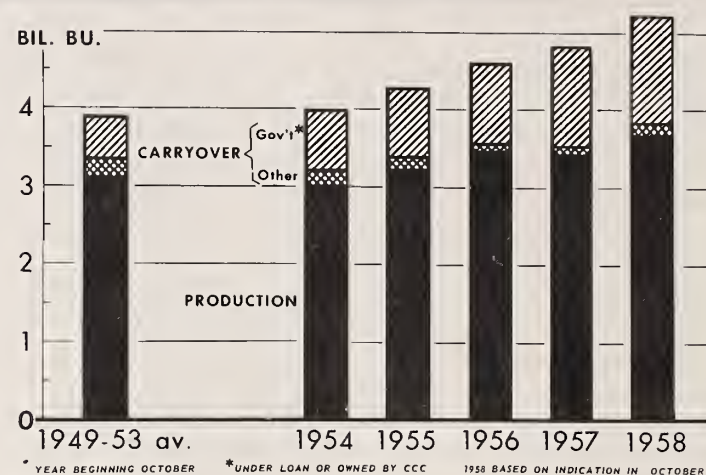
Yields Per Acre Record for All Feed Grains in 1958



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6519-58 (16) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

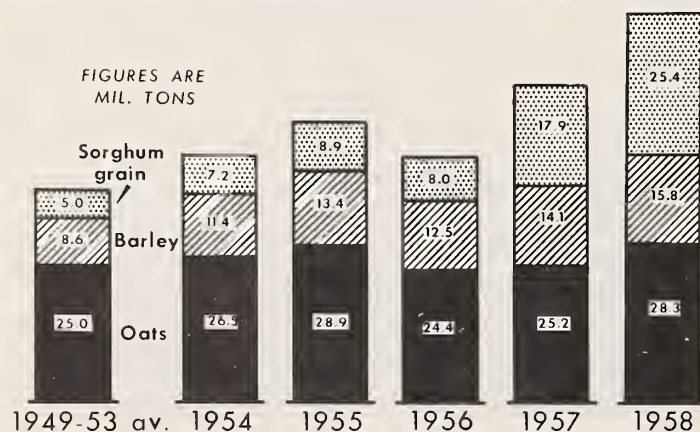
Corn Supply Climbs Above 5 Billion Bushels



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

See Table 61
NEG. 1828-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

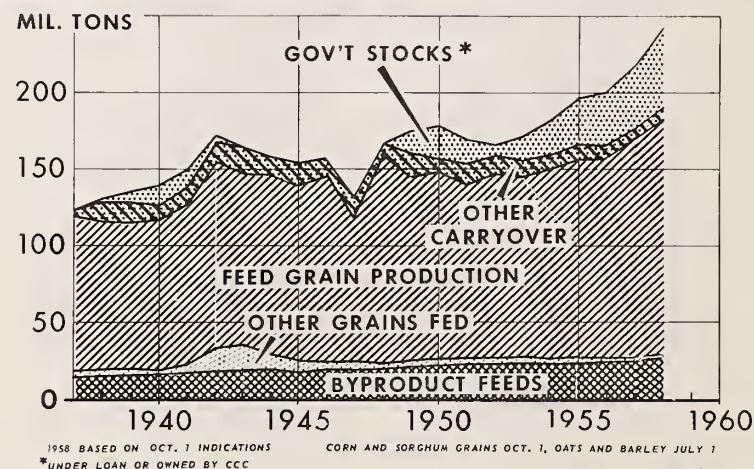
Supplies of Oats, Barley, Sorghum Grain Up Sharply



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

See Table 67
NEG. 3609-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production and Stocks of Feed Grain Concentrates Again Increase



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1059A-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Decline in Feed Grain Prices Slows in 1958; Protein Feeds Up

Feed concentrate supplies increased sharply during the past 2 years following a more moderate upward trend that has been underway since 1952. The 42 million tons added to the total supply from 1956 to 1958 was largely the result of the record feed grain crops of 1957 and 1958, though carryover stocks also increased. The big 1958 crop is expected to result in a 25 percent increase in carryover stocks into 1959-60.

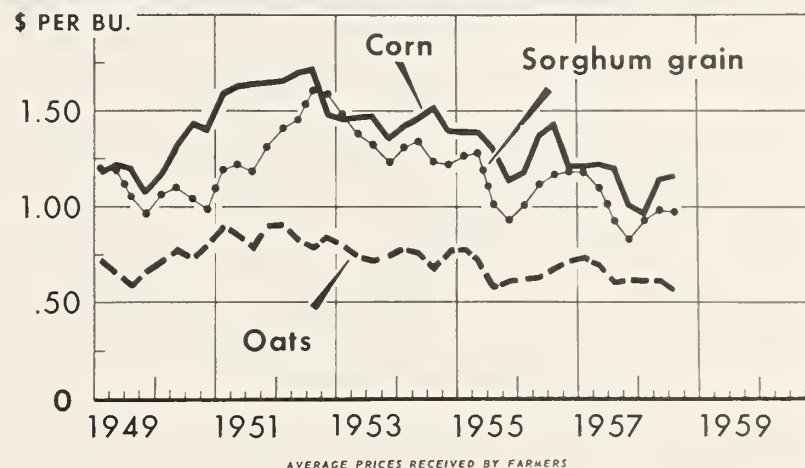
Increasing yields per acre of feed grains have been the major influence in the upward trend in production. The uptrend has been greatest for corn and sorghum grains, reflecting increasing use of nitrogen fertilizers and hybrid seed and an extension of irrigation. Yields of each of the feed grains, however, set new records in 1958. The average for the four feed grains is about 50 percent above that of 20 years ago.

A record crop and carryover stocks boosted the total corn supply for 1958-59 to 5.2 billion bushels, a third larger than the 1949-53 average. Acreage planted was more than 10 percent below the 5-year average, but yields were sharply higher and carryover stocks much larger. A further substantial increase in corn carryover is in prospect for the close of the 1958-59 marketing year.

Supplies of oats, barley and sorghum grain increased sharply again from 1957 to 1958, reaching a record total tonnage 80 percent above the 1949-53 average. A second very favorable growing season has resulted in the sorghum grain supply increasing to around 900 million bushels, about 5 times the 1949-53 average. This year sorghum grain tonnage substantially exceeded barley and nearly equaled oats.

Prices of feed grains have declined during most of the past 6 or 7 years as production and total supplies have increased and price supports have been reduced. Prices of protein feeds also drifted downward for several years, but increased sharply in 1958 reflecting a good demand from the mixed feed industry and smaller supplies of animal protein feeds.

Corn and Sorghum Grain Prices Up in 1958 from Winter Lows

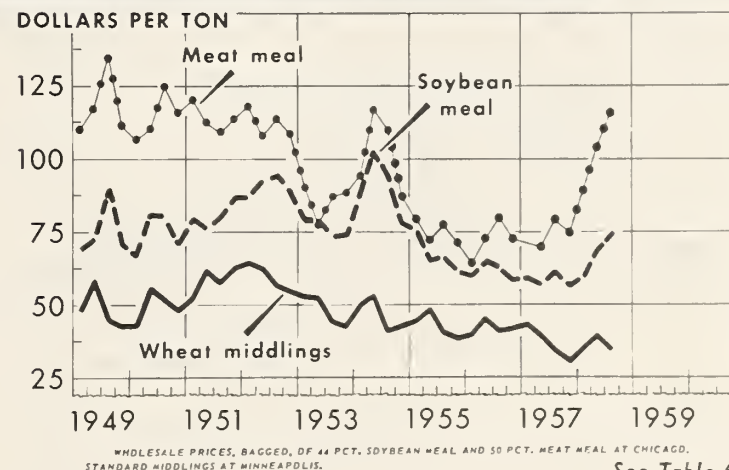


See Table 69

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6555-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Protein Feed Prices Advance in 1958



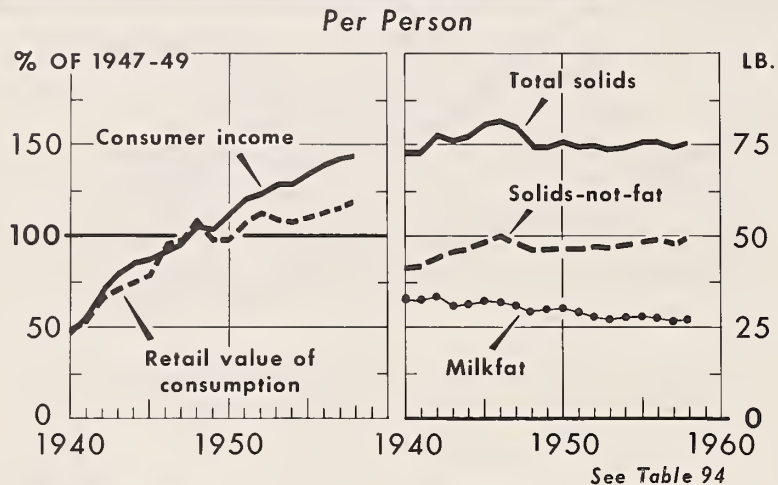
See Table 65

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6554-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Use of Milk Products in Better Balance with Output

Spending for Dairy Products Up Less than Consumer Income

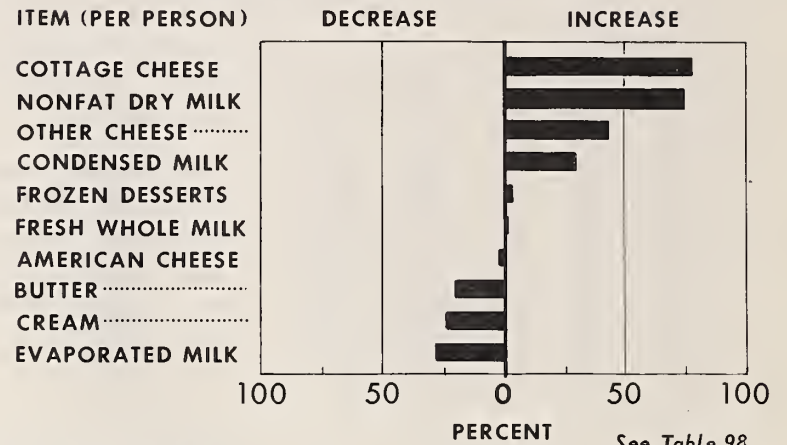


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6488-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumer Use Varies Among Major Dairy Items

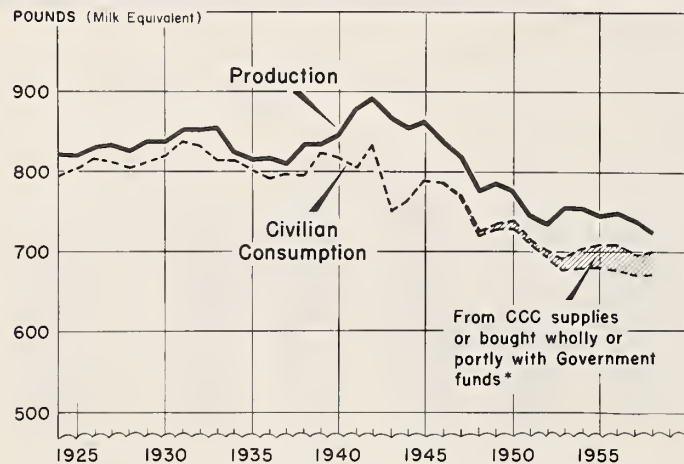
(Change From 1947-49 to 1957)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6506-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Excess of Whole Milk Output Over Consumption Narrows

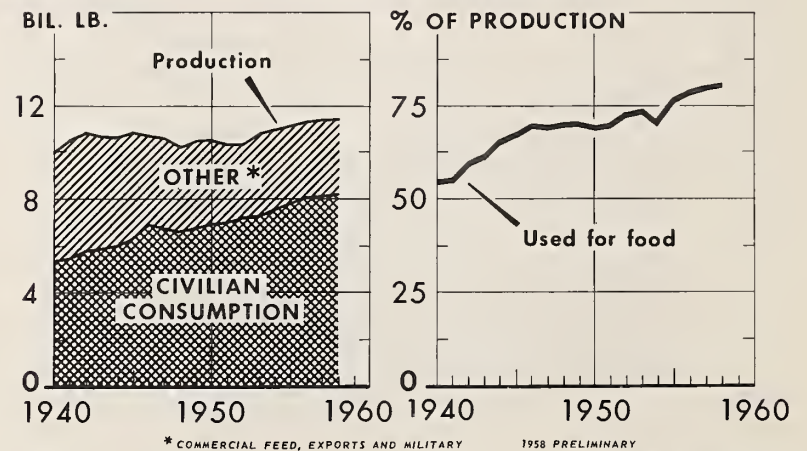


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

* QUANTITIES FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1947 NOT NOW AVAILABLE

NEG. 3898-58 (10) AMS

Supplies of Solids-not-Fat Continue Excessive



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

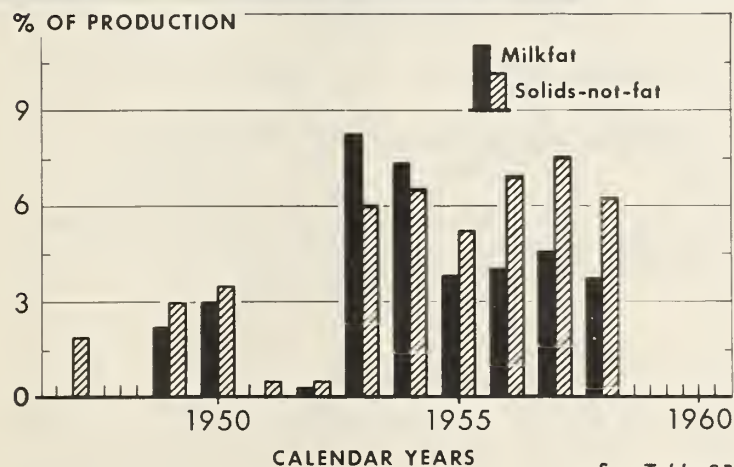
NEG. 6487-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rise in Milk Production Halts as Cow Numbers Decline Sharply

Milk production set a record each year from 1953 to 1957 but failed to increase in 1958. Relationships between prices for milk and for feed concentrates were especially favorable, and production per cow reached a new record. But apparently because of the sharp rise in prices for meat animals, numbers of milk cows declined more than in any year since 1948. The decline in milk cow numbers probably will be less pronounced in 1959.

The outstanding change in consumption in the past year was the significant rise in per capita use of cheese. Use of other major items showed no significant increases and some declined, notably evaporated milk. However, with the rise in population, total commercial use of milk was up slightly. Since milk output did not increase, the milk surplus (milk equivalent, fat basis) will amount to no more than 4 percent of production in 1958, compared with 4.7 percent a year earlier. Supplies of solids-not-fat continue substantially in excess of normal commercial outlets, despite gradual increases in domestic use.

Surplus of Solids-not-fat Continues Substantial

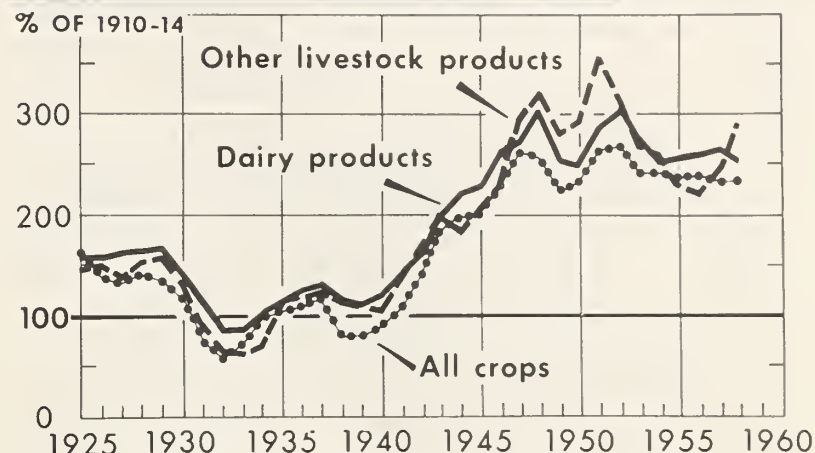


See Table 95

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6507-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Prices Down Relative To Other Farm Products



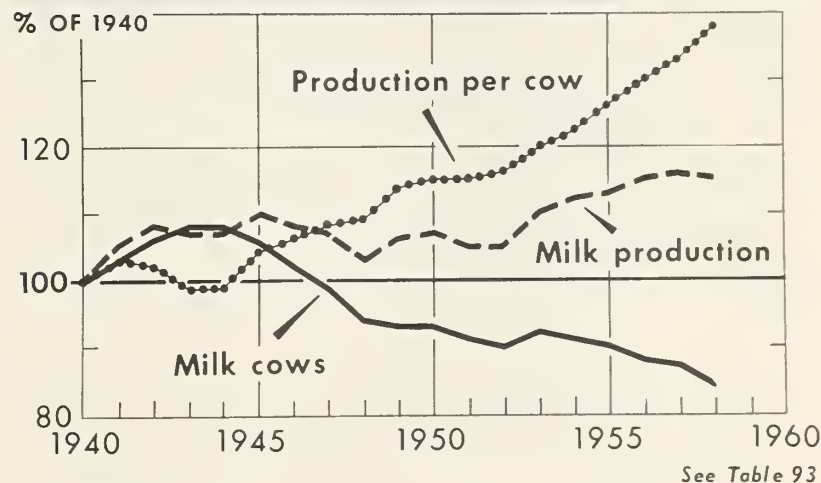
*1958 DATA ARE JANUARY-AUG. AVERAGES

See Table 96

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4443-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Drop in Cow Numbers Offsets Increased Output Per Cow



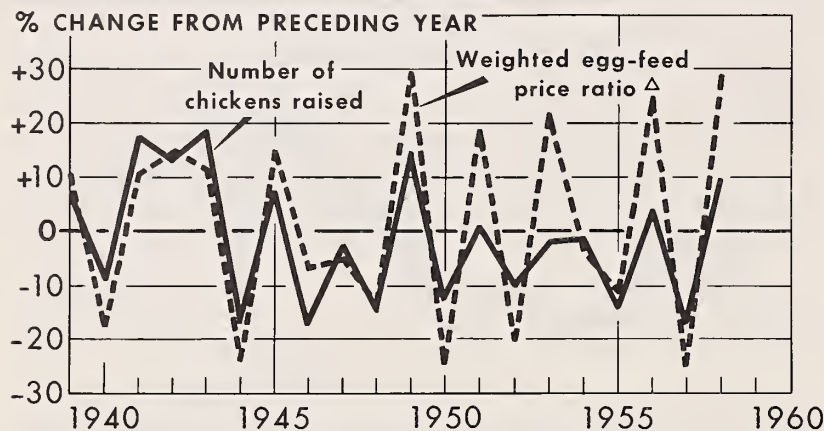
See Table 93

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4444-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Larger, More Productive Laying Flock in Prospect

Chickens Raised Up in 1958 as Egg-feed Price Ratio Improves



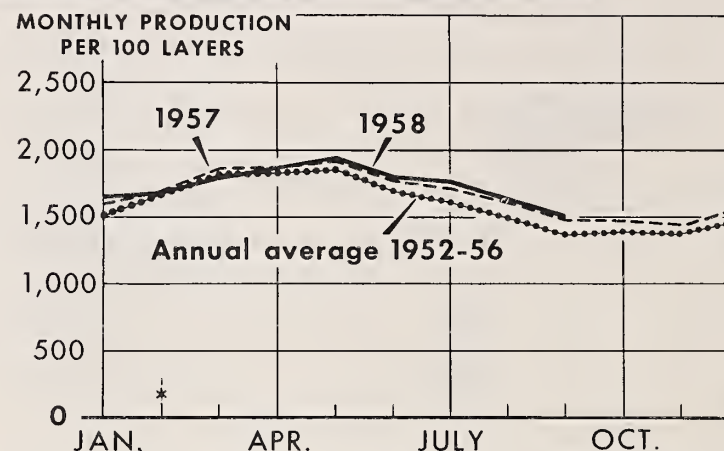
△ WEIGHTED AS FOLLOWS: PRECEDING NOV., 1; PRECEDING DEC., 2; JAN., 3; FEB., 4; MAR., 5; APR., 3; MAY, 1
1958 PRELIMINARY

See Table 76

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6464-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Uptrend in Eggs Per Layer Continues This Year



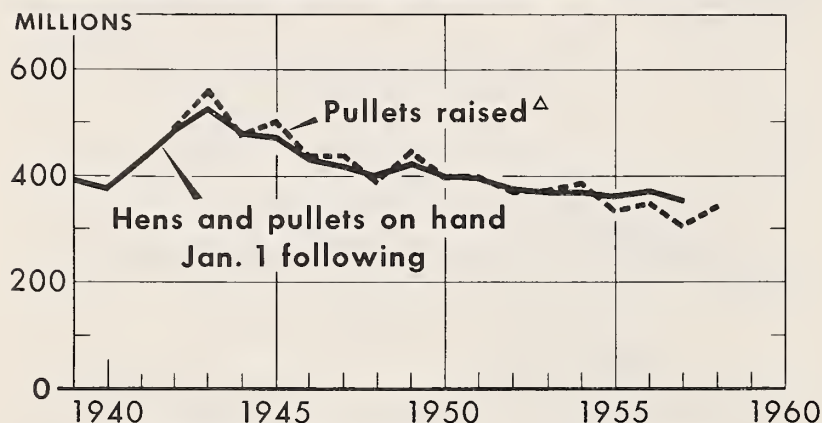
* FEB. ENTRIES INCREASED 10% FOR GREATER COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER MONTHS

See Table 73

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6466-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rise in Pullets Raised in 1958 Points To Larger Laying Flock



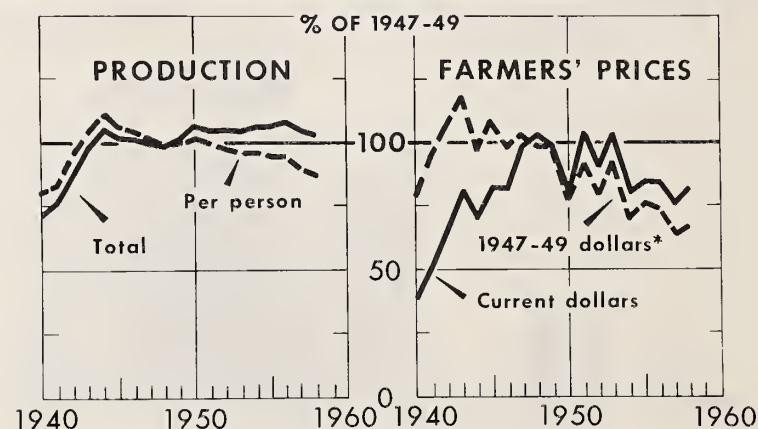
△ ALLOWING FOR INCREASED PROPORTION OF SEXED PULLETS IN FARMERS' CHICK PURCHASES
1958 PRELIMINARY

See Table 76

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6465-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Egg Prices Up in 1958 As Production Dips



* CURRENT PRICE ADJUSTED BY INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR COMMODITIES, INTEREST, TAXES AND WAGE RATES

See Table 78

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4457-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

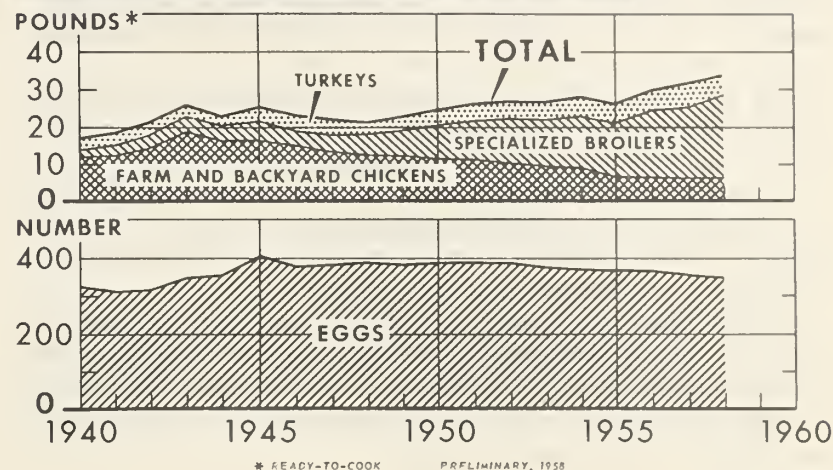
Broiler Production Continues To Rise in 1958

A large late-season hatch resulted in a 10 percent increase in replacement chickens raised during 1958. This was about half the increase in the weighted average egg-feed price ratio from the year before. As a result of the larger hatch, the number of layers on farms in early 1959 will be a few percent above early 1958.

Broiler production boomed in 1958, with most of the stimulus coming from favorable prices in the first half of the year. These were influenced by reduced supplies and high prices for red meats. But increases in broiler chick marketings have continued into the fall when demand is dull, and the year is likely to close with prices at or below year-ago levels. Nevertheless, because of the "financing" structure of the industry, output is likely to increase further in 1959.

Turkey production in 1958 was reduced about 4 percent from the record 81 million birds raised in 1957, but large carryover stocks have prevented a price recovery fully reflecting this production cut.

Consumption Trends Up for Poultry Meat, Down for Eggs

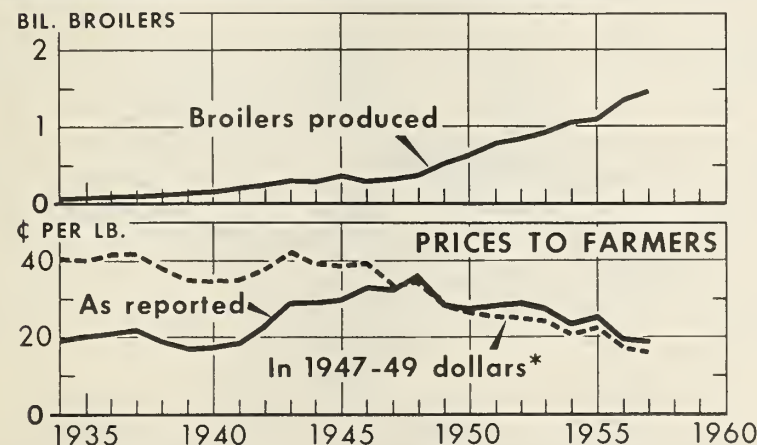


See Table 72

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6475-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Broiler Prices Trend Down as Output Climbs



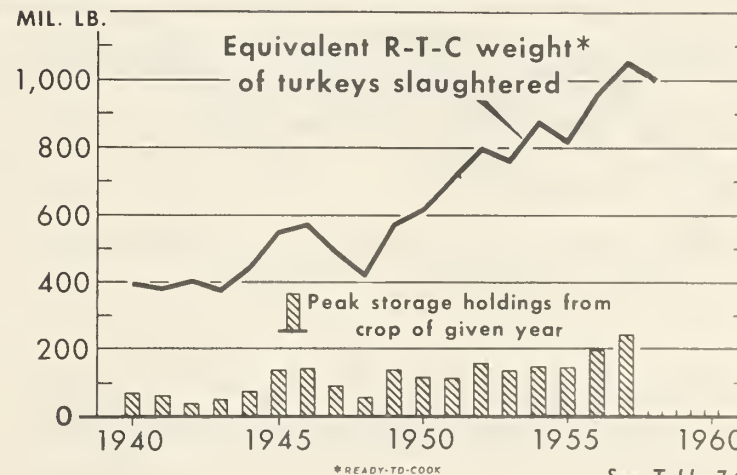
* ADJUSTED BY INDEX OF PRICES PAID, INCLUDING INTEREST, TAXES, AND WAGE RATES

See Table 75

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6476-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Turkey Storage Increases As Production Goes Up



* READY-TO-COOK

See Table 74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6477-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat and Livestock Prices Up in 1958--Pork, Hogs To Decline

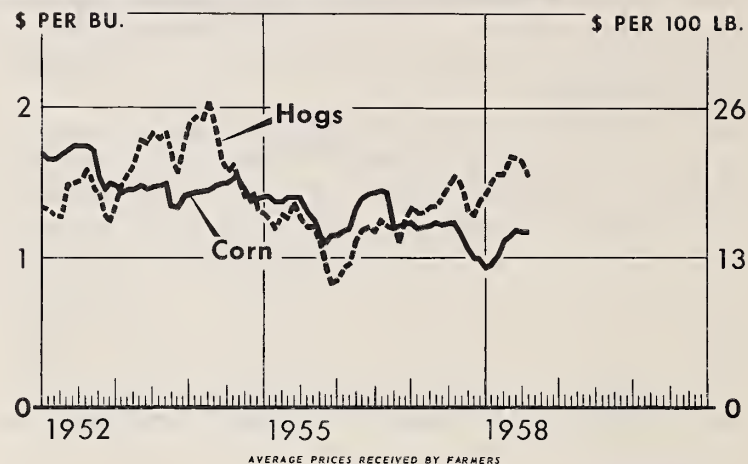
Prices of meat and meat animals advanced in 1958 as livestock slaughter and meat output fell from previous highs. Meat prices have climbed back to their 1947-49 relationships with all retail prices.

Hog prices not only increased in 1958, but were much above prices of corn. (The chart compares the two according to a normal hog-corn ratio.)

All cattle prices have risen, and those of feeder stock have gone up most. In late summer Good feeder steers at Kansas City sold for more than Choice fed steers at Chicago -- a very unusual situation.

In 1959, prices of pork and of hogs will decline substantially. If the 1959 spring pig crop should over-expand, the price drop next fall could be severe. Cattle and lamb prices, on the other hand, stand a good chance of averaging about as high in 1959 as in 1958.

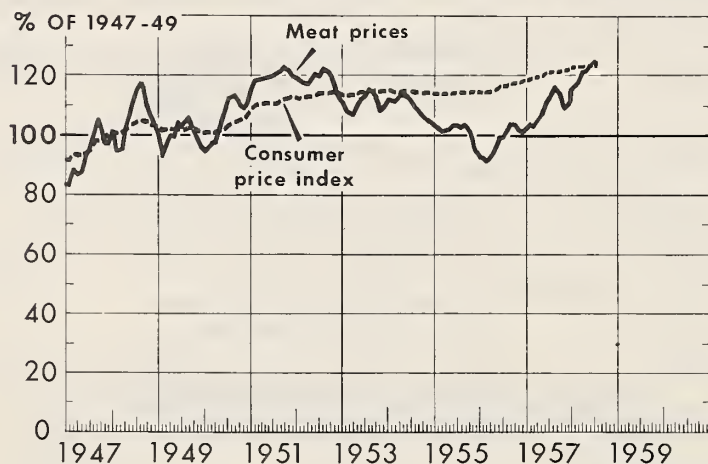
Hog Prices Far Above Corn Prices in 1958



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6509-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat Prices Back to 1947-49 Ratio to All Retail Prices

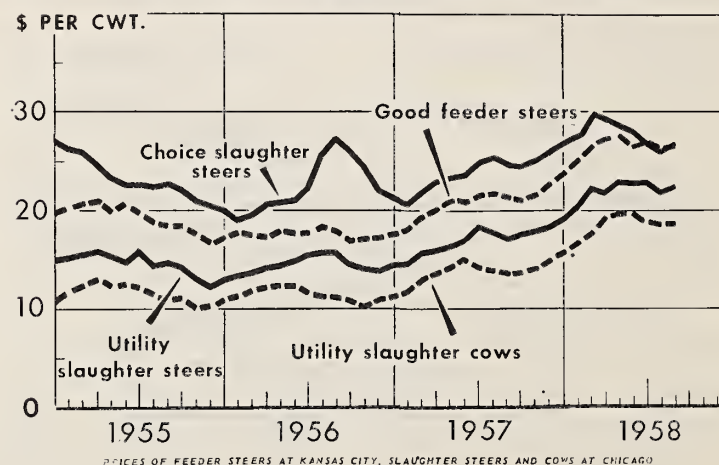


See Table 81

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6054-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cattle Prices Rise, Feeder-Fed Steer Margin Small



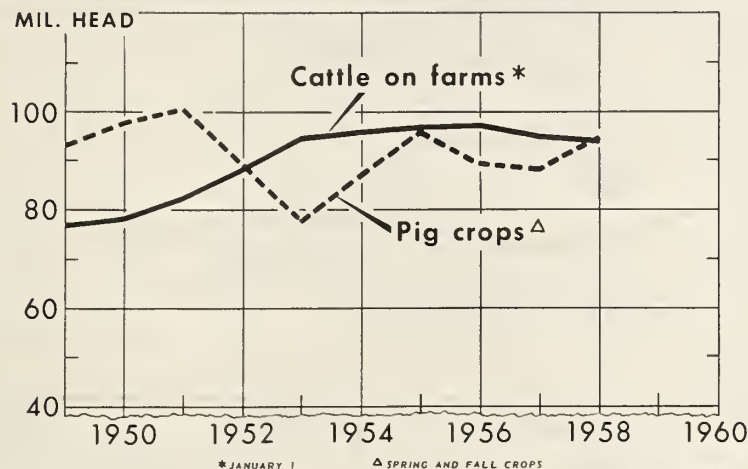
PRICES OF FEEDER STEERS AT KANSAS CITY, SLAUGHTER STEERS AND COWS AT CHICAGO

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 14558-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat Animal Production Increasing--Meat Output to Rise

1958 Pig Crops Turn Upward; Cattle Inventory Near High

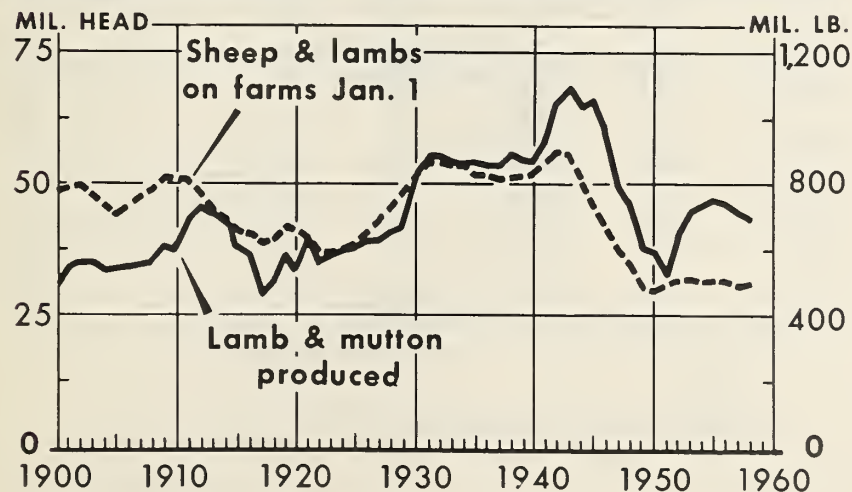


See Table 79

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6508-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Sheep Numbers Rising; Lamb Output Up More than Numbers



See Table 80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

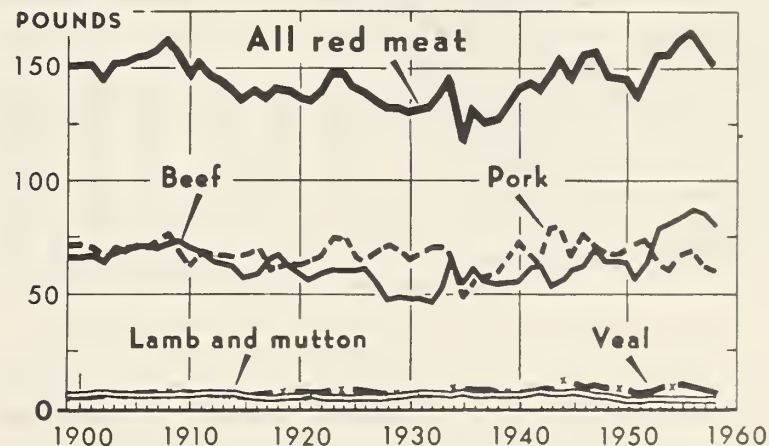
NEG. 6543-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of both cattle and hogs was reduced following the drouth and low prices of 1956. Sheep numbers continued low.

In 1958, production of all 3 species is on an uptrend. Many stock were retained on farms for herd expansion during the year. This cut into supplies for current slaughter. Meat consumption per person in 1958 was reduced to about its postwar average level, though remaining well above 1948-52.

In 1959 the size of pig crops, number of hogs slaughtered, and pork output will increase substantially. The cattle inventory may be up 2 to 3 million on January 1, 1959. Because the build-up of herds will probably continue during the year, cattle slaughter in 1959 may change little from 1958. Sheep and lamb inventories also will be up in January 1959.

Meat Consumption Per Person At Post-War Average in 1958



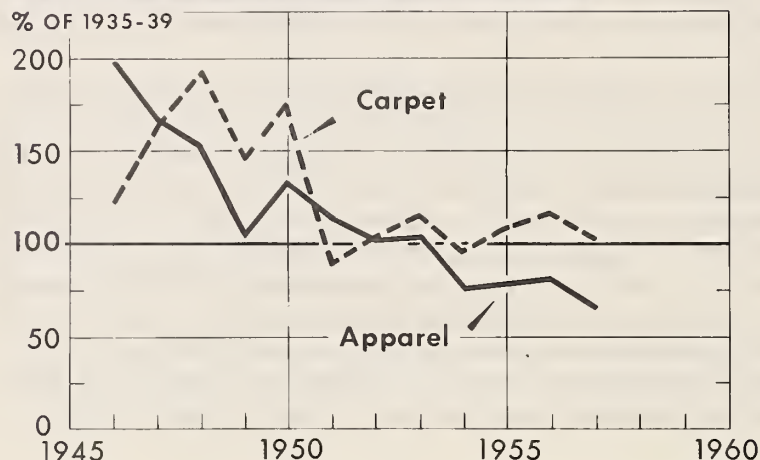
See Table 82

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 425-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Production Stable as Use Continues Downtrend

Mill Use of Wool Per Person Easing Down



See Table 85

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6076-58 (4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

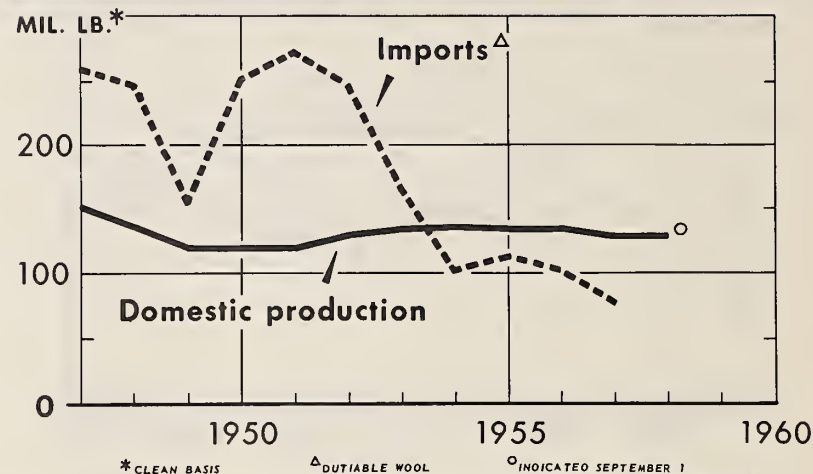
Domestic production of shorn wool this year is estimated at 2 percent above last year. But with slaughter of sheep and lambs down, production of pulled wool is probably lower. Increasing numbers of sheep suggest some further increase in shorn wool output next year.

Mill use of both apparel and carpet wool this year has been running below a year earlier for the second consecutive year. The declines have been reflected in much lower imports.

The trend of mill use of apparel wool during the postwar period has been downward. Consumption of apparel wool per person during 1955-57 averaged 25 percent below 1935-39, but use of carpet wool averaged 8 percent higher.

Due to the easier world demand, prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool this season have been averaging considerably lower than last season. However, the average return per pound to the grower will be the same as last year since the incentive level remains unchanged at 62 cents.

Wool Output Up Slightly But Imports Decline

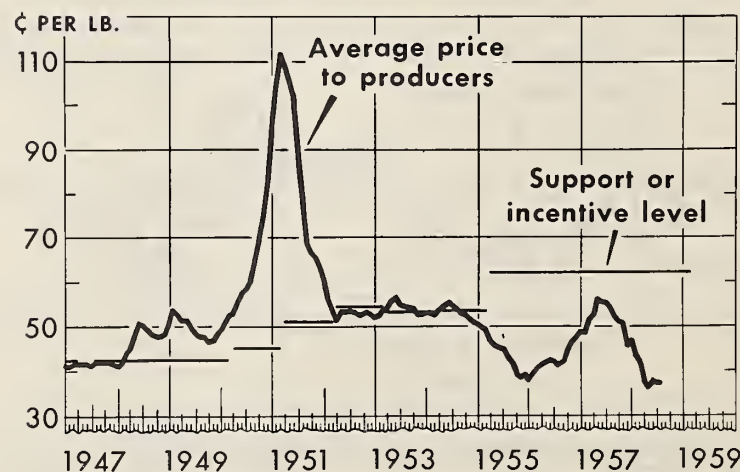


See Table 83

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6455-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Prices Decline Sharply this Season



See Table 84

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6456-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DATA FOR THE CHARTS

Table 1. Price support holdings, owned under loan and purchase agreements, United States, by quarters, June 1948 to June 1958

Date	Wheat	Corn	Cotton	Dairy products	Other commodities	Total obligations
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1948						
June 30:	8	1	5	0	280	294
Sept. 30:	170	0	51	0	331	552
Dec. 31:	692	130	628	0	713	2,163
1949						
Mar. 31:	721	410	680	0	785	2,596
June 30:	569	762	609	14	694	2,648
Sept. 30:	716	587	520	67	804	2,694
Dec. 31:	1,016	611	931	98	910	3,566
1950						
Mar. 31:	1,045	1,086	961	106	1,038	4,236
June 30:	820	1,078	717	180	908	3,703
Sept. 30:	882	880	162	205	778	2,907
Dec. 31:	1,005	867	21	130	837	2,860
1951						
Mar. 31:	848	881	34	19	719	2,501
June 30:	505	827	19	5	505	1,861
Sept. 30:	602	748	36	7	477	1,870
Dec. 31:	679	667	86	8	619	2,059
1952						
Mar. 31:	531	650	62	4	626	1,873
June 30:	411	557	55	5	503	1,531
Sept. 30:	955	485	43	6	512	2,001
Dec. 31:	1,093	593	194	9	720	2,609
1953						
Mar. 31:	1,262	848	368	153	903	3,534
June 30:	1,284	1,007	372	303	840	3,806
Sept. 30:	1,066	1,322	408	395	1,065	4,256
Dec. 31:	2,110	972	1,293	391	1,107	5,873
1954						
Mar. 31:	2,321	1,331	1,387	596	1,105	6,740
June 30:	2,169	1,397	1,239	568	909	6,282
Sept. 30:	2,567	1,151	1,270	579	893	6,460
Dec. 31:	2,767	1,239	1,458	515	1,218	7,197
1955						
Mar. 31:	2,705	1,436	1,475	436	1,420	7,472
June 30:	2,586	1,550	1,419	352	1,274	7,181
Sept. 30:	2,746	1,426	1,514	365	1,288	7,339
Dec. 31:	2,864	1,584	2,330	281	1,631	8,690
1956						
Mar. 31:	2,910	1,943	2,276	210	1,613	8,952
June 30:	2,626	2,000	2,228	173	1,330	8,357
Sept. 30:	2,778	1,887	1,698	171	1,365	7,899
Dec. 31:	2,698	2,049	1,724	111	1,641	8,223
1957						
Mar. 31:	2,505	2,330	1,747	118	1,662	8,362
June 30:	2,288	2,295	1,469	165	1,229	7,446
Sept. 30:	2,430	2,147	865	190	1,224	6,856
Dec. 31:	2,504	2,175	912	166	1,455	7,212
1958						
Mar. 31:	2,515	2,404	678	147	1,785	7,529
June 30:	2,368	2,427	546	146	1,601	7,088

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 2. Farm products: Prices received by farmers, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1958

Index numbers (1910-14=100)												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All farm products												
1947	256	260	279	273	267	265	271	274	286	287	289	304
1948	310	283	286	292	290	294	297	290	289	274	269	268
1949	267	257	262	258	255	249	244	243	248	242	237	237
1950	235	239	241	245	250	249	261	267	274	268	276	289
1951	301	313	311	312	306	300	294	291	292	297	303	306
1952	299	293	291	292	291	290	292	294	288	281	275	269
1953	267	263	263	260	263	257	258	255	256	249	249	255
1954	257	258	255	256	255	247	246	248	246	241	242	238
1955	243	244	242	246	241	236	232	232	235	230	225	223
1956	227	227	229	234	240	245	242	236	236	234	234	235
1957	237	235	238	241	242	243	246	247	245	241	242	243
1958	247	252	263	264	264	255	254	251	258			
All crops												
1947	236	243	269	268	264	258	262	259	262	266	276	289
1948	292	263	268	281	271	265	255	238	237	228	228	232
1949	242	235	238	238	237	224	218	212	213	210	210	215
1950	217	216	219	230	227	225	232	236	244	236	250	262
1951	275	281	274	279	271	261	250	241	242	250	270	281
1952	273	264	268	275	269	274	272	270	267	261	259	260
1953	255	248	252	248	247	245	237	233	235	230	235	238
1954	236	236	237	241	245	244	247	246	246	241	242	240
1955	247	244	242	251	248	242	236	227	228	223	224	226
1956	232	233	237	242	248	260	254	233	233	231	237	237
1957	237	234	237	241	241	240	237	232	227	225	223	219
1958	224	229	245	252	246	232	228	225	232			
Livestock and livestock products												
1947	274	275	287	277	270	272	279	287	308	306	300	317
1948	326	300	301	302	306	320	335	336	335	315	306	300
1949	289	276	282	276	271	271	267	272	278	270	262	256
1950	251	259	261	259	270	271	287	295	301	297	300	313
1951	325	342	345	342	337	336	333	335	337	338	332	328
1952	321	318	311	307	311	305	310	314	306	298	290	276
1953	279	276	274	277	277	267	274	275	266	262	262	269
1954	277	277	271	270	263	250	244	249	245	241	241	236
1955	239	244	242	241	234	239	236	237	241	236	225	220
1956	222	221	222	227	233	232	232	238	239	236	231	233
1957	238	236	238	242	242	245	254	261	260	255	258	263
1958	267	273	280	275	280	275	277	275	280			

Compiled from Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 3. Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, 1910-58

Index numbers (1910-14=100)												
Annual 1910-29												
1910..104	1913..102	1916..119	1919..217	1922..131	1925..156	1928..148						
1911.. 94	1914..101	1917..178	1920..211	1923..142	1926..145	1929..148						
1912.. 99	1915.. 99	1918..206	1921..124	1924..143	1927..140							
By months 1930-Sept. 1958												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. : Average
1930	145	141	136	137	133	128	117	115	119	114	110	104 125
1931	100	95	97	97	90	85	84	82	80	76	80	76 87
1932	71	68	70	68	63	59	63	65	66	63	63	62 65
1933	59	54	56	60	70	71	83	78	78	80	77	70 70
1934	76	83	84	82	82	84	86	95	101	100	101	101 90
1935	108	112	112	114	111	106	104	105	106	108	108	113 109
1936	109	111	107	108	107	109	115	121	121	119	119	123 114
1937	127	128	132	132	130	125	126	122	119	113	109	107 122
1938	104	99	99	97	95	95	97	93	95	94	96	99 97
1939	96	95	95	94	93	91	91	90	99	99	100	99 95
1940	101	104	103	103	101	96	97	95	98	100	102	104 100
1941	108	107	108	114	115	120	126	130	139	137	136	142 124
1942	148	150	151	154	154	154	156	160	164	168	170	176 159
1943	183	187	194	196	194	194	192	193	194	197	196	199 193
1944	201	198	200	199	198	196	193	192	195	195	197	202 197
1945	206	203	205	208	205	209	208	206	202	206	210	213 207
1946	214	213	215	217	218	222	213	214	214	211	263	262 236
1947	256	260	279	273	267	265	271	274	286	287	289	304 276
1948	310	283	286	292	290	294	297	290	289	274	269	268 287
1949	267	257	262	258	255	249	244	243	248	242	237	237 250
1950	235	239	241	245	250	249	261	267	274	268	276	289 258
1951	301	313	311	312	306	300	294	291	292	297	303	306 302
1952	299	293	291	292	291	290	292	294	288	281	275	269 288
1953	267	263	263	260	263	257	258	255	256	249	249	255 258
1954	257	258	255	256	255	247	246	246	246	241	242	238 249
1955	243	244	242	246	241	241	236	232	235	230	225	223 236
1956	227	227	229	234	240	245	242	236	236	234	234	235 235
1957	237	235	238	241	242	243	246	247	245	241	242	243 242
1958	247	252	263	264	264	255	254	251	258			

1/ Averages per unit production payments made on butterfat, milk, beef cattle, sheep, and lambs are included for the period October 1943-June 1946 inclusive.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 4. Wholesale price indexes for selected commodity groups, United States, 1939 and 1947-58

(1947-49=100)				
Year	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	Other than farm products and foods (Industrial)
1939	50.1	36.5	43.3	58.1
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2
1957	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6
1958 1/	119.2	96.3	111.5	125.7

1/ 8-month average.

Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 5. Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates, United States, 1910-58

Index numbers (1910-14=100)													
Annual 1910-29													
1910.. 97	1913..101	1916..116	1919..197	1922..151	1925..164	1928..162							
1911.. 98	1914..103	1917..148	1920..214	1923..159	1926..160	1929..160							
1912..101	1915..105	1918..173	1921..155	1924..160	1927..159								
By quarters, 1930-36 and by months, 1937-September, 1958													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1930	---	---	157	---	---	154	---	---	150	---	---	144	151
1931	---	---	138	---	---	132	---	---	126	---	---	122	130
1932	---	---	117	---	---	112	---	---	110	---	---	107	112
1933	---	---	102	---	---	105	---	---	115	---	---	115	109
1934	---	---	118	---	---	118	---	---	122	---	---	123	120
1935	---	---	125	---	---	125	---	---	123	---	---	123	124
1936	---	---	122	---	---	122	---	---	126	---	---	127	124
1937	129	130	132	133	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131
1938	127	127	126	125	125	125	124	123	122	122	122	123	124
1939	123	123	122	123	123	122	122	121	123	123	123	123	123
1940	124	124	125	125	125	123	123	123	123	123	124	124	124
1941	126	126	126	128	129	130	133	135	137	139	140	142	133
1942	144	146	148	150	151	152	153	154	154	157	158	159	152
1943	162	164	166	169	171	172	172	173	172	175	175	177	171
1944	178	180	180	182	182	182	183	183	183	184	184	185	182
1945	187	188	188	190	190	190	190	190	190	191	191	192	190
1946	194	195	196	198	200	203	211	214	213	220	225	224	208
1947	227	229	234	237	237	238	240	242	245	247	249	253	240
1948	262	257	258	261	262	263	263	261	260	258	258	257	260
1949	256	253	256	255	254	253	251	249	249	247	246	247	251
1950	249	249	250	251	254	255	257	258	261	262	264	266	256
1951	273	277	281	284	284	283	283	283	283	284	285	285	282
1952	288	289	289	290	290	288	287	288	286	284	282	281	287
1953	284	281	282	280	280	277	278	278	277	276	277	278	279
1954	282	282	282	282	283	282	280	281	280	279	279	279	281
1955	283	283	283	283	282	282	280	279	278	280	279	278	281
1956	280	280	281	284	286	286	287	287	287	288	289	290	285
1957	292	293	294	296	296	296	295	295	295	296	298	299	296
1958	301	302	304	306	306	305	305	304	305				

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 6. Consumer income and expenditure, United States, 1939-58

Year	Disposable personal income	Personal consumption expenditures			
		Total	Food	Other goods	Services
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	70.4	67.6	15.7	26.1	25.8
1940	76.1	71.9	16.7	28.2	26.9
1941	83.0	81.9	19.4	33.4	29.0
1942	117.5	89.7	23.7	34.6	31.5
1943	133.5	100.5	27.8	38.0	34.7
1944	146.8	109.8	30.6	41.5	37.7
1945	150.4	121.7	34.1	47.2	40.4
1946	160.6	147.1	40.7	60.0	46.4
1947	170.1	165.4	45.8	68.2	51.4
1948	189.3	178.3	48.2	73.2	56.9
1949	189.7	181.2	46.4	74.8	60.0
1950	207.7	195.0	47.4	82.7	64.9
1951	227.5	209.8	53.4	86.2	70.2
1952	238.7	219.8	55.8	88.4	75.6
1953	252.5	232.6	56.6	94.2	81.8
1954	256.9	238.0	57.7	94.0	86.3
1955	274.4	256.9	59.2	105.2	92.5
1956	290.5	269.4	62.2	107.6	99.6
1957	305.1	284.4	66.4	111.5	106.5
1958 1/	311.0	290.7	68.4	110.4	111.9

1/ Estimated.

Data published quarterly in Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

Table 7. Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1937-58 1/

Year	Realized gross farm income	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture		Realized non-money income
			Amount	Percent of realized gross income	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars
1937	11,329	6,097	5,232	46.2	2,129
1938	10,101	5,828	4,273	42.3	1,932
1939	10,556	6,162	4,394	41.6	1,921
1940	11,038	6,749	4,289	38.9	1,933
1941	13,828	7,675	6,153	44.5	2,173
1942	13,767	9,942	8,825	47.0	2,552
1943	23,362	11,487	11,875	50.8	3,097
1944	24,412	12,195	12,217	50.0	3,100
1945	25,772	12,922	12,850	49.9	3,367
1946	29,706	14,483	15,223	51.2	4,132
1947	34,352	17,048	17,304	50.4	4,418
1948	34,914	18,857	16,057	46.0	4,430
1949	31,821	18,032	13,789	43.3	3,807
1950	32,482	19,297	13,185	40.6	3,687
1951	37,323	22,165	15,158	40.6	4,079
1952	37,016	22,600	14,416	38.9	4,110
1953	35,265	21,366	13,899	39.4	3,926
1954	33,865	21,664	12,201	36.0	3,655
1955	33,332	21,862	11,470	34.4	3,547
1956	34,616	22,505	12,111	35.0	3,523
1957	34,330	23,490	10,840	31.6	3,557
1958 2/	37,600	24,500	13,100	34.8	3,640

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; including Government payments.

2/ Based on first three quarters of the year.

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 8. Selected resources used per unit of farm output, United States 1935-58
Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Cropland used for crops	Fertilizer (plant nutrients)	Man-hours of farm labor	Tractors	Trucks	Feed purchased	Horses and mules
1935	106	86	104	88	95	81	110
1936	115	109	114	106	110	124	119
1937	93	102	96	92	94	93	92
1938	94	99	93	105	102	87	91
1939	92	104	93	109	99	115	88
1940	89	109	88	113	98	141	84
1941	86	114	84	118	99	137	79
1942	78	114	79	118	94	150	69
1943	61	134	80	133	106	170	68
1944	79	145	77	136	111	170	62
1945	79	154	72	149	120	194	60
1946	76	177	68	153	122	181	55
1947	79	192	67	167	139	195	51
1948	73	183	59	164	141	180	43
1949	78	201	59	187	158	170	40
1950	77	232	55	207	172	183	37
1951	75	244	54	218	174	200	33
1952	72	262	51	221	175	188	27
1953	71	273	50	231	181	180	24
1954	71	294	48	238	187	187	21
1955	68	290	47	236	188	191	18
1956	66	286	46	244	193	195	17
1957	64	299	44	248	200	209	15
1958 1/	59	289	41	236	192	216	13

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9. Per capita income of farm and nonfarm population, United States, 1934-57

Year	Average net income per capita of -			
	Farm population		Nonfarm population	
	Agricultural sources	Nonagricultural sources	All sources	All sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1934	106	59	165	468
1935	182	62	244	517
1936	156	72	228	592
1937	216	80	296	642
1938	165	74	239	589
1939	168	81	249	626
1940	174	88	262	685
1941	246	103	349	823
1942	379	130	509	1,034
1943	497	157	654	1,240
1944	524	172	696	1,328
1945	554	166	720	1,312
1946	644	162	806	1,295
1947	644	181	825	1,394
1948	765	197	962	1,534
1949	567	200	767	1,511
1950	626	212	838	1,585
1951	751	232	983	1,763
1952	711	251	962	1,849
1953	666	265	931	1,902
1954	660	265	925	1,849
1955	610	284	894	1,975
1956	602	301	903	2,056
1957	658	309	967	2,082

Data published currently in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 10. Index numbers of motor vehicles and specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1945-58 1/
(1945=100)

Year	Tractors (exclusive of steam and garden)	Cornpickers	Pickup balers	Field forage harvesters
1945	100	100	100	100
1946	105	121	129	125
1947	111	140	155	150
1948	120	178	214	225
1949	133	221	321	300
1950	144	271	467	405
1951	156	311	571	510
1952	166	350	710	620
1953	174	375	821	740
1954	180	393	940	875
1955	185	410	1,067	1,010
1956	192	420	1,202	1,125
1957	195	432	1,309	1,200
1958 2/	199	443	1,405	1,275

1/ For numbers of farm machines 1910-1958 see Statistical Bulletin No. 233 "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency" U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Economics Research Division, August, 1958.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 11. Average value per farm of assets used in production 1/

Year	Valued in current dollars				Valued in 1947-49 dollars			
	Machinery	Real estate	Other	Total	Machinery	Real estate	Other	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	394	4,394	1,306	6,094	646	9,165	3,307	13,118
1941	413	4,545	1,382	6,340	683	9,344	3,417	13,444
1942	516	5,063	1,870	7,449	790	9,578	3,708	14,076
1943	673	5,748	2,513	8,934	772	9,837	4,139	14,748
1944	766	6,780	2,782	10,328	716	10,062	4,264	15,042
1945	938	7,642	2,766	11,346	737	10,189	4,174	15,100
1946	776	8,740	2,919	12,435	776	10,258	4,117	15,151
1947	749	9,913	3,492	14,154	852	10,492	4,020	15,364
1948	1,034	10,770	4,102	15,906	1,034	10,701	3,774	15,509
1949	1,451	11,377	4,316	17,144	1,293	10,993	4,194	16,480
1950	1,753	11,278	3,948	16,979	1,523	11,225	4,231	16,979
1951	2,042	13,406	4,986	20,434	1,734	11,653	4,355	17,742
1952	2,398	15,145	5,663	23,206	1,900	12,009	4,519	18,428
1953	2,543	15,543	4,860	22,946	1,978	12,359	4,672	19,009
1954	2,673	15,651	4,268	22,592	2,077	12,824	4,730	19,631
1955	2,732	16,749	4,325	23,806	2,123	13,210	4,954	20,287
1956	2,898	17,992	4,206	25,096	2,153	13,745	5,193	21,091
1957	3,048	19,728	4,427	27,203	2,142	14,209	5,148	21,499
1958	3,200	21,326	5,074	29,600	2,126	14,505	5,411	22,042

1/ Revised. Assets include farm real estate less value of dwelling, crops held for feed, livestock, machinery and equipment less 60 percent of the value of automobiles, and demand deposits used for production.

Table 12. The farm balance sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-58
(In current dollars)

Year	Assets				Claims			
	Real estate	Other physical 1/	Financial 1/	Total 1/	Real estate debt	Other debt	Owners' equities 1/	Total 1/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1940	33.6	15.2	4.2	53.0	6.6	3.4	43.0	53.0
1941	34.4	15.9	4.8	55.1	6.5	3.9	44.7	55.1
1942	37.5	19.4	5.6	62.5	6.4	4.1	52.0	62.5
1943	41.6	24.2	7.5	73.3	6.0	4.0	63.3	73.3
1944	48.2	25.7	9.9	83.8	5.4	3.5	74.9	83.8
1945	53.9	26.7	12.5	93.1	4.9	3.4	84.8	93.1
1946	61.0	26.0	15.0	102.0	4.8	3.2	94.0	102.0
1947	68.5	29.5	15.9	113.9	4.9	3.6	105.4	113.9
1948	73.7	35.5	16.0	125.2	5.1	4.2	115.9	125.2
1949	76.6	39.4	16.1	132.1	5.3	6.1	120.7	132.1
1950	75.3	39.6	15.9	130.8	5.6	6.9	118.3	130.8
1951	86.8	46.7	16.1	149.6	6.1	7.0	136.5	149.6
1952	96.0	53.0	16.6	165.6	6.7	7.9	151.0	165.6
1953	96.6	49.6	16.7	162.9	7.3	8.8	146.8	162.9
1954	94.7	48.0	17.0	159.7	7.8	9.3	142.6	159.7
1955	98.8	48.4	17.5	164.7	8.3	9.5	146.9	164.7
1956	102.7	47.6	18.0	168.3	9.1	9.8	149.4	168.3
1957	109.5	49.0	17.9	176.4	9.9	9.6	156.9	176.4
1958	116.3	52.2	18.2	186.7	10.5	9.7	166.5	186.7

1/ These series extensively revised.

2/ Revised.

Table 13. Farm debt, United States, January 1, 1940-58

Year	Non-real-estate debt 1/		Real estate debt		Total 1/	
	Billion dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars	
1940	3.0		6.6		9.6	
1941	3.3		6.5		9.8	
1942	3.5		6.4		9.9	
1943	3.2		6.0		9.2	
1944	2.9		5.4		8.3	
1945	2.7		4.9		7.6	
1946	2.9		4.8		7.7	
1947	3.5		4.9		8.4	
1948	4.1		5.1		9.2	
1949	4.9		5.3		10.2	
1950	5.2		5.6		10.8	
1951	6.2		6.1		12.3	
1952	7.3		6.7		14.0	
1953	7.6		7.3		14.9	
1954	2/ 6.9		7.8		2/ 14.7	
1955	7.3		8.3		15.6	
1956	7.9		9.1		17.0	
1957	8.0		9.9		17.9	
1958	8.5		10.5		19.0	

1/ Excluding CCC loans.

2/ Revised.

Table 14. Population and farm output, United States, 1910-58
Index numbers (1910=100)

Year	Population	Farm output	Year	Population	Farm output
1910	96	98	1940	139	134
1911	98	94	1941	140	139
1912	100	106	1942	142	155
1913	102	96	1943	144	152
1914	104	106	1944	145	156
1915	106	110	1945	147	155
1916	107	100	1946	148	158
1917	108	105	1947	152	153
1918	111	106	1948	155	168
1919	111	106	1949	157	163
1920	112	113	1950	160	161
1921	115	100	1951	162	166
1922	116	110	1952	165	173
1923	118	111	1953	168	174
1924	120	110	1954	171	174
1925	122	113	1955	174	181
1926	123	118	1956	177	182
1927	125	116	1957 1/4	180	182
1928	127	121	1958 1/4	183	197
1929	128	119			
1930	129	116			
1931	131	127			
1932	132	123			
1933	133	113			
1934	133	96			
1935	134	116			
1936	135	105			
1937	136	132			
1938	137	127			
1939	138	129			

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15. Farm production: Index numbers of total output, gross production of livestock and crops by groups, United States, 1951-58 (1947-49=100)

Item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 ^{1/}	1958 ^{1/}
Farm output	103	107	108	108	112	113	113	122
All livestock and products	112	112	114	117	120	122	121	124
Meat animals	117	117	116	121	127	123	120	123
Dairy products	100	100	105	107	108	110	111	111
Poultry and eggs	116	117	120	125	123	136	137	114
All crops	99	103	103	101	105	106	106	117
Feed grains	97	102	101	106	112	112	121	131
Hay and forage	111	107	110	109	116	110	126	122
Food grains	82	105	96	85	80	84	79	117
Vegetables	92	92	96	94	96	101	96	99
Fruits and nuts	106	102	104	104	104	110	112	2/
Sugar crops	92	95	105	117	107	107	126	122
Cotton	106	106	115	96	103	93	77	82
Tobacco	115	112	103	110	109	107	83	88
Oil crops	106	104	102	116	128	152	147	182
Feed used by horses and mules ^{3/}	73	63	55	48	43	39	35	32

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Fruits and nuts production not shown separately but included in All Crops.

^{3/} Hay and concentrates only. Not included in farm output.

Data published in "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 16. Acreages of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United States, 1910-57 ^{1/}

Year	Acreage used for producing				Year	Acreage used for producing			
	Feed for horses and mules ^{2/}	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested ^{3/}		Feed for horses and mules ^{2/}	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested ^{3/}
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
1910	88	37	200	325	1934	57	20	227	304
1911	90	40	200	330	1935	56	20	269	345
1912	91	42	196	329	1936	54	18	251	323
1913	92	43	198	333	1937	52	29	266	347
1914	92	57	185	334	1938	48	22	279	349
1915	93	49	198	340	1939	45	23	262	330
1916	92	53	195	340					
1917	92	44	213	349	1940	43	8	288	339
1918	92	62	208	362	1941	40	12	290	342
1919	91	56	217	364	1942	39	13	294	346
					1943	37	21	298	356
1920	90	60	210	360	1944	36	25	300	361
1921	87	66	206	359	1945	32	42	280	354
1922	86	50	219	355	1946	29	45	277	351
1923	84	47	223	354	1947	26	42	286	354
1924	81	53	221	355	1948	24	52	280	356
1925	78	44	238	360	1949	22	45	293	360
1926	76	54	229	359					
1927	73	49	236	358	1950	19	50	276	345
1928	70	49	242	361	1951	18	59	267	344
1929	67	44	254	365	1952	15	36	268	349
					1953	13	37	304	348
1930	65	39	265	369	1954	11	37	298	346
1931	62	36	267	365	1955	10	47	283	340
1932	60	35	276	371	1956	9	60	257	326
1933	59	28	253	340	1957 ^{4/}	8	50	268	326

^{1/} For procedure used in making the computations see ARS 43-55, "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Economics Research Division, August 1957. Acreages for exports relate to year beginning July 1 or month representing beginning of crop season. This is a revision for the years 1940 through 1957 which were on a calendar-year basis in earlier issues. Products for domestic-use column revised accordingly.

^{2/} Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.

^{3/} Area in crops harvested (excluding duplication) plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm gardens.

^{4/} Preliminary

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 17. Production per acre and per breeding unit, United States, 1919-58 Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Cropland used for crops		Crop production per acre	Livestock breeding units	Production per breeding unit	Year	Cropland used for crops		Crop production per acre	Livestock breeding units	Production per breeding unit
	used for crops	production per acre					used for crops	production per acre			
1919	99	77	97	68	1939	96	85	93	91		
1920	97	86	94	68	1940	97	88	95	92		
1921	97	73	93	71	1941	97	89	94	98		
1922	96	79	97	73	1942	98	99	104	98		
1923	96	79	102	73	1943	99	91	117	95		
1924	96	79	98	74	1944	100	96	111	92		
1925	98	80	92	77	1945	98	95	108	96		
1926	98	82	92	80	1946	97	101	107	94		
1927	98	81	94	81	1947	98	95	103	97		
1928	99	83	94	81	1948	100	106	98	99		
1929	100	79	92	84	1949	102	99	99	104		
1930	101	75	92	85	1950	100	97	102	105		
1931	101	83	93	86	1951	101	98	103	109		
1932	101	79	95	85	1952	100	103	102	110		
1933	100	71	98	84	1953	100	103	100	114		
1934	99	59	98	77	1954	100	101	104	112		
1935	100	76	86	84	1955	99	106	106	113		
1936	99	65	90	86	1956	97	109	104	117		
1937	100	88	87	87	1957 ^{1/}	95	112	102	119		
1938	98	85	87	91	1958 ^{1/}	94	124	101	123		

^{1/} Preliminary.

Data published currently in "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 18. Man-hours of farm work and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-58 Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Man-hours of farm work		Output per man-hour	Year	Man-hours of farm work		Output per man-hour
	Man-hours of farm work	Output per man-hour			Man-hours of farm work	Output per man-hour	
1910	132	46	1935	123	59		
1911	134	44	1936	119	55		
1912	136	49	1937	129	64		
1913	134	45	1938	120	66		
1914	139	47	1939	121	66		
1915	136	50					
1916	135	46	1940	119	70		
1917	139	47	1941	117	74		
1918	141	47	1942	122	79		
1919	138	48	1943	121	78		
			1944	120	81		
1920	140	50	1945	112	86		
1921	129	48	1946	108	91		
1922	134	51	1947	103	92		
1923	135	51	1948	100	104		
1924	136	50	1949	97	104		
1925	139	50					
1926	139	53	1950	89	112		
1927	134	54	1951	91	113		
1928	136	55	1952	89	120		
1929	135	55	1953	88	123		
			1954	85	127		
1930	134	54	1955	85	132		
1931	137	58	1956	83	136		
1932	132	58	1957	79	143		
1933	132	53	1958 ^{1/}	80	152		
1934	118	51					

^{1/} Preliminary.

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 19. Persons supported by production of one farmworker, United States, 1820-1957

Year	Persons supported per farm worker			Total farm employment	Total United States population July 1 1/2	Year	Persons supported per farm worker			Total farm employment	Total United States population July 1 1/2
	Total	At home	Abroad				Total	At home	Abroad		
Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		
1820	4.12	3.34	0.28	2.4	9.6	1845	14.55	12.87	1.68	10.0	139.9
1830	4.00	3.76	.24	3.3	12.9	1846	14.28	12.36	1.92	10.3	141.4
						1847	14.13	12.61	1.52	10.4	144.1
1840	3.95	3.72	.23	4.4	17.1	1848	14.52	12.83	1.69	10.4	146.6
1850	4.18	3.97	.21	5.7	23.3	1849	14.77	13.28	1.49	10.0	149.2
1860	4.53	4.06	.47	7.3	31.5						
1870	5.14	4.64	.50	8.0	39.9	1950	15.49	13.70	1.79	9.3	151.7
1880	5.57	4.48	1.09	10.1	50.3	1951	16.81	14.92	1.89	9.0	154.4
						1952	17.32	15.88	1.44	8.7	157.0
1890	5.77	4.69	1.08	11.7	63.1	1953	18.01	16.34	1.67	8.6	159.7
1900	6.95	5.23	1.72	12.8	76.1	1954	18.72	16.81	1.91	8.5	162.4
1910	7.07	6.05	1.02	13.6	92.4						
1920	8.27	6.84	1.43	13.4	106.5	1955	19.76	17.54	2.22	8.2	165.3
1930	9.75	8.77	.98	12.5	123.1	1956	21.92	18.73	3.19	7.9	168.2
						1957 2/2	23.55	19.74	3.81	7.6	170.5
1940	10.69	10.33	.36	11.0	132.1						
1941	11.97	10.97	1.00	10.7	133.4						
1942	12.97	11.82	1.15	10.5	134.9						
1943	13.54	12.09	1.45	10.4	136.7						
1944	13.84	12.48	1.36	10.2	138.4						

1/ Includes persons in our military forces in this country and abroad.

2/ Preliminary

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, (ARS).

Table 20. Consumer price index, 1953-58
(1947-49 = 100. All urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families)

Year and month	All family living items		Food 1/		Housing		Apparel		Transportation		Medical care		Personal and recreation		Other goods and services 3/	
	Total	2/	Total	2/	Rent	Household furnishings	Household operations	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal and recreation	Other goods and services 3/	Total	2/	Total	2/
Average:																
1953	114	113	118	124	108	115	105	130	121	113	108	118				
1954	115	113	119	128	106	117	104	128	125	113	107	120				
1955	114	111	120	130	104	119	104	126	128	115	107	120				
1956	116	112	122	133	103	123	106	129	133	120	108	122				
1957	120	115	126	135	105	128	107	136	138	124	112	126				
1953:																
March 15	114	112	117	122	108	114	105	129	120	112	108	118				
June 15	114	114	117	123	108	115	105	129	121	113	108	118				
Sept. 15	115	114	118	126	108	116	105	131	123	113	108	118				
Dec. 15	115	112	119	128	108	117	105	129	124	114	109	120				
1954:																
March 15	115	112	119	128	107	118	104	129	124	114	108	120				
June 15	115	114	119	128	106	117	104	129	125	113	106	120				
Sept. 15	115	112	120	129	106	117	104	126	126	114	106	120				
Dec. 15	114	110	120	129	105	118	104	127	126	114	107	120				
1955:																
March 15	114	111	120	130	105	118	103	127	127	114	107	120				
June 15	114	111	120	130	104	119	103	126	128	115	106	120				
Sept. 15	115	112	120	130	104	120	105	125	128	117	107	121				
Dec. 15	115	110	121	131	103	121	105	127	130	118	107	121				
1956:																
March 15	115	109	121	132	103	122	105	127	131	119	108	121				
June 15	116	113	121	132	103	123	105	127	132	120	108	122				
Sept. 15	117	113	122	133	103	124	106	129	134	120	108	123				
Dec. 15	118	113	124	134	104	125	107	133	135	122	109	123				
1957:																
March 15	119	113	125	134	105	126	107	135	136	123	110	124				
June 15	120	116	126	135	105	128	107	135	138	124	112	125				
Sept. 15	121	117	126	136	105	128	107	136	139	125	113	127				
Dec. 15	122	116	127	137	105	130	108	139	141	127	115	127				
1958:																
March 15	123	121	128	137	104	131	107	139	142	128	117	127				
June 15	124	122	128	138	104	131	107	139	144	129	117	127				

1/ Includes food away from home.

2/ Beginning January 1953 the housing index includes the purchase price of homes.

3/ Includes tobacco and alcoholic beverages, legal services, banking fees, burial expenses, etc.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 21. Division of food dollar: U. S. households, spring week, 1955

Food group	Value of food used				Division of food dollar					Value of home-produced food as percent of total farm food
	Farm				Farm					
	All 1/	Urban	Pur- chased 2/	Home- pro- duced	All 1/	Urban	All	Pur- chased 2/	Home- pro- duced	
Dollars	Percent				Percent					
All food groups	25.18	25.40	16.19	11.04	100	100	100	100	100	41
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	3.77	3.61	1.83	3.33	15	14	19	11	30	65
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans, nuts	9.48	9.87	4.46	4.86	38	39	34	28	44	52
Vegetables and fruits	5.03	5.06	3.23	2.10	20	20	19	20	19	39
Vegetables	3.03	3.02	1.77	1.53	12	12	12	11	14	46
Fruits	2.00	2.04	1.46	.57	8	8	7	9	5	28
Grain products	2.66	2.57	2.79	.09	11	10	11	17	1	3
Other foods	4.25	4.28	3.89	.66	17	17	17	24	6	14
Fats and oils	1.10	1.00	1.06	.46	4	4	6	7	4	30
Sugars and sweets	1.23	1.16	1.32	.20	5	5	6	8	2	13
Miscellaneous foods	1.92	2.12	1.51	0	8	8	5	9	0	0

1/ Includes rural nonfarm households not shown separately.

2/ Includes food received as gift or pay.

Note: Figures may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 22. Return in nutritive value per dollar spent 1/ U. S. families, spring week 1955

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A		Thiamine		Riboflavin		Niacin		Ascorbic acid	
					value	2/	value	2/	value	2/	value	2/	value	2/
	Cal.	Gms.	Mg.	Mg.	I. U.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.	Mg.
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	2,900	140	4.5	3	7,300	1.2	6.3	4	40					
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans, nuts	2,000	120	.2	19	5,300	1.1	1.5	23	0					
Meat, poultry, fish	1,700	120	.1	16	4,900	1.0	1.3	25	0					
Eggs	1,800	140	.6	30	12,700	.9	3.1	1	0					
Dry beans and peas	6,800	440	2.7	142	0	6.3	4.3	44	40					
Nuts, peanut butter	4,100	170	.6	16	0	1.4	.9	99	0					
Vegetables	1,500	50	.7	22	28,700	1.7	1.4	19	340					
Potatoes	4,200	90	.5	33	0	3.8	1.8	50	470					
Dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables	800	40	1.6	30	168,700	1.2	2.1	12	590					
Other greens	700	50	.8	23	10,300	1.5	1.5	11	300					
Tomatoes	700	30	.3	13	27,600	1.3	1.0	20	390					
Other vegetables	1,000	30	.6	15	3,300	.8	1.0	9	180					
Fruits	1,500	20	.4	11	6,400	1.1	.7	8	610					
Citrus	1,600	30	.7	11	4,300	2.2	.7	8	1,520					
Dried	3,700	40	.9	48	10,600	1.2	1.8	15	40					
Other	1,400	10	.3	10	6,800	.7	.7	7	230					
Grain products	7,200	190	1.6	44	400	5.2	3.3	47	0					
Enriched, restored, or whole grain	8,100	240	2.1	62	0	7.7	4.7	67	0					
Not enriched, restored, or whole grain	6,400	130	.8	18	900	1.6	1.2	17	0					
Fats and oils	9,200	10	.1	1	18,500	.1	0	0	0					
Butter and margarine	6,900	10	.2	0	31,600	0	0	0	0					
Other (including salad dressing)	12,400	10	.1	3	800	.1	.1	0	0					
Sugars and sweets	6,200	10	.3	8	200	.1	.4	1	10					

1/ Includes money spent plus the retail value of the home-produced food. 2/ Cooking losses deducted.

Note: Charts show the following not shown separately above:

Ascorbic acid from other vegetables plus other fruits

Thiamine from all vegetables and fruits

Thiamine from pork

Milligrams per dollar

210

1.2

2.5

Table 23. Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living, 1953-58
(1947-49 = 100)

Year and month	Family living commodities	Food and tobacco	Household furnishings	Building materials, house	Autos and auto supplies	Clothing	Household operations
Average:							
1953	111	110	107	113	123	106	106
1954	112	113	106	113	124	108	111
1955	112	111	106	116	127	108	112
1956	114	112	107	119	130	111	113
1957	117	116	109	121	137	113	116
1953:							
March 15	110	110	107	112	123	106	108
June 15	111	112	107	112	123	106	108
Sept. 15	111	110	107	112	124	107	109
Dec. 15	111	110	107	113	124	107	110
1954:							
March 15	111	112	106	112	125	108	110
June 15	113	115	106	112	124	107	110
Sept. 15	112	113	106	113	123	108	110
Dec. 15	111	111	106	114	123	108	111
1955:							
March 15	112	111	106	114	127	108	111
June 15	112	112	106	115	127	108	111
Sept. 15	111	110	106	117	125	109	112
Dec. 15	112	109	107	117	130	109	112
1956:							
March 15	112	110	106	118	128	110	112
June 15	115	115	107	119	129	110	112
Sept. 15	114	113	107	120	130	112	113
Dec. 15	116	113	108	120	136	113	113
1957:							
March 15	116	115	108	120	136	113	115
June 15	118	118	108	121	136	113	115
Sept. 15	118	117	109	121	135	114	117
Dec. 15	118	116	109	121	140	114	117
1958:							
March 15	120	121	108	120	139	114	119
June 15	120	122	107	120	139	114	119

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service data, published in Agricultural Prices, converted to 1947-49 base by Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 25. Corporate profits, labor, transportation, and other costs in marketing farm food products sold to civilian consumers, United States, 1939-57 ^{1/}

Year	Corporate profits ^{2/} Before taxes	Corporate profits ^{2/} After taxes	Labor ^{3/}	Rail and truck transportation	Other ^{4/}	Farm-retail marketing bill
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	0.4	0.3	3.7	1.0	3.1	8.2
1940	.4	.3	3.9	1.0	3.2	8.5
1941	.6	.4	4.1	1.2	3.3	9.2
1942	.9	.4	4.5	1.0	4.1	10.5
1943	1.0	.5	4.6	1.0	4.5	11.1
1944	1.0	.4	5.0	1.1	4.3	11.4
1945	1.0	.5	5.5	1.3	4.7	12.5
1946	1.7	1.0	6.7	1.6	5.6	15.6
1947	1.5	.9	7.9	2.0	6.4	17.8
1948	1.2	.7	8.9	2.2	7.5	19.8
1949	1.3	.8	9.4	2.4	7.7	20.8
1947-49 average:	1.3	.8	8.7	2.2	7.3	19.5
1950	1.6	.9	9.9	2.6	7.1	21.2
1951	1.3	.6	10.6	2.7	8.2	22.8
1952	1.4	.6	11.4	3.1	8.5	24.4
1953	1.5	.7	12.1	3.3	8.7	25.6
1954	1.5	.7	12.6	3.5	9.0	26.6
1955	1.8	.9	13.0	3.3	9.8	27.9
1956	2.0	1.0	13.9	3.6	10.1	29.6
1957 ^{5/}	2.0	1.0	14.2	3.7	11.0	30.9

^{1/} Relates only to food from American farms sold to civilian consumers and not to that sold to the Armed Forces or exported.

^{2/} Includes profits received by incorporated marketing firms only and not those of unincorporated firms or of firms engaged in intercity transportation.

^{3/} Does not include the cost of labor in restaurants and other eating places but includes the estimated cost of additional retail-store labor that would be required to handle in retail stores the food sold in eating places. These adjustments are made because the food served in these places is valued at retail-store prices in the retail cost estimates from which the marketing bill is derived. The cost of labor employed in intercity transportation is included in charges for transportation.

^{4/} Difference between sum of items in preceding columns and marketing bill; includes other costs and noncorporate profits.

^{5/} Preliminary.

Table 24. Retail cost, payment to farmers, and marketing bill for farm food products purchased by domestic civilian consumers, United States, 1947-58

Year	Retail cost ^{1/}	Payment to farmers ^{2/}	Farm-retail marketing bill ^{3/}	Year	Retail cost ^{1/}	Payment to farmers ^{2/}	Farm-retail marketing bill ^{3/}
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1947	36.5	18.7	17.8	1953	44.6	19.0	25.6
1948	39.0	19.2	19.8	1954	44.9	18.3	26.6
1949	37.9	17.1	20.8	1955	46.2	18.3	27.9
				1956	48.3	18.7	29.6
1950	38.9	17.7	21.2	1957 ^{4/}	50.4	19.5	30.9
1951	43.0	20.2	22.8	1958 ^{4/}	53.7	20.7	33.0
1952	44.5	20.1	24.4				

^{1/} Estimated cost at retail-store prices of all domestic food products sold by farmers and bought by civilian consumers in this country. Farm food products sold in the form of meals are valued at what the food would have cost in retail food stores.

^{2/} Payment to farmers for equivalent farm products, adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts.

^{3/} Difference between retail cost and payment to farmers.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 26. Volume of domestic farm food products marketed and unit marketing charges, United States, 1947-58

Year	Volume marketed ^{1/}	Unit marketing charges ^{2/}	Year	Volume marketed ^{1/}	Unit marketing charges ^{2/}
1947	101	94	1953	113	118
1948	98	102	1954	116	119
1949	101	104	1955	121	121
			1956	126	123
1950	104	103	1957	127	128
1951	104	111	1958 ^{2/}	127	135
1952	108	116			

^{1/} Food purchased by civilian consumers.

^{2/} Calculated from the spread between retail cost of a fixed quantity of food and payments to farmers for equivalent products.

^{3/} Preliminary.

Table 27. Net profits (less taxes on income) as percentage of sales and as percentage of stockholders' equity, leading food marketing companies, 1947-57

Year	Profits as a percentage of sales			Profits as a percentage of stockholders' equity 1/		
	46 food processing companies 2/	5 wholesale food distributors	8 retail food chains	51 food processing companies 2/	5 wholesale food distributors	8 retail food chains
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1947	2.5	1.8	1.4	13.4	18.8	17.8
1948	2.2	1.8	1.3	11.3	16.0	16.2
1949	2.1	1.5	1.4	10.0	12.5	15.7
1950	2.5	1.2	1.3	11.5	10.0	14.0
1951	1.7	1.1	.9	8.5	9.4	10.1
1952	1.6	.7	.8	8.1	5.4	10.0
1953	1.9	1.0	1.0	9.2	7.1	11.4
1954	1.8	1.0	1.0	8.8	7.5	11.3
1955	2.2	.9	1.0	10.1	6.7	11.2
1956	2.2	1.0	1.1	10.2	7.6	13.1
1957	2.1	.9	1.2	9.5	7.6	14.2

1/ Average of stockholders' equity at the beginning and end of the year. Stockholders' equity is the excess of balance sheet assets over liabilities.

2/ Includes 11 meat packing companies, 10 dairy products companies, 7 baking companies, 4 canning companies, 4 grain milling companies, and 10 miscellaneous companies.

3/ Includes 11 meat packing companies, 10 dairy products companies, 8 baking companies, 5 canning companies, 7 grain milling companies, and 10 miscellaneous companies.

Table 28. Choice grade beef, pork, and lamb cuts: Weighted average retail price, farm value, and farm-retail spread, 1949-58

Year and quarter	Retail price: per pound 1/	Net farm value 2/	Farm-retail: spread	Year and quarter	Retail price: per pound 1/	Net farm value 2/	Farm-retail: spread
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1949				1954			
Jan.-Mar.	59.9	39.5	20.4	Jan.-Mar.	67.9	43.7	24.2
Apr.-June	62.3	40.7	21.6	Apr.-June	68.5	44.3	24.2
July-Sept.	65.0	44.4	20.6	July-Sept.	66.4	41.6	24.8
Oct.-Dec.	60.4	39.8	20.6	Oct.-Dec.	64.2	40.1	24.1
Average	61.9	41.1	20.8	Average	66.8	42.4	24.4
1950				1955			
Jan.-Mar.	58.2	38.6	19.6	Jan.-Mar.	62.7	38.8	23.9
Apr.-June	63.1	42.7	20.4	Apr.-June	62.3	38.1	24.2
July-Sept.	70.4	48.3	22.1	July-Sept.	62.8	36.6	26.2
Oct.-Dec.	66.3	43.6	22.7	Oct.-Dec.	58.5	30.6	27.9
Average	64.5	43.3	21.2	Average	61.6	36.0	25.6
1951				1956			
Jan.-Mar.	70.9	48.9	22.0	Jan.-Mar.	55.0	28.5	26.5
Apr.-June	71.0	48.7	22.3	Apr.-June	58.1	33.3	24.8
July-Sept.	72.6	50.3	22.3	July-Sept.	62.8	38.4	24.4
Oct.-Dec.	70.3	46.3	24.0	Oct.-Dec.	62.7	35.7	27.0
Average	71.2	48.6	22.6	Average	59.6	34.0	25.6
1952				1957			
Jan.-Mar.	68.6	44.7	23.9	Jan.-Mar.	62.1	34.8	27.3
Apr.-June	69.9	47.0	22.9	Apr.-June	65.3	38.3	27.0
July-Sept.	73.1	49.6	23.5	July-Sept.	70.0	41.8	28.2
Oct.-Dec.	69.3	44.3	25.0	Oct.-Dec.	66.6	39.5	27.1
Average	70.2	46.4	23.8	Average	66.0	38.6	27.4
1953				1958			
Jan.-Mar.	63.9	40.2	23.7	Jan.-Mar.	71.6	43.8	27.8
Apr.-June	65.6	41.1	24.5	Apr.-June	75.2	46.3	28.9
July-Sept.	69.3	45.7	23.6				
Oct.-Dec.	66.2	41.9	24.3				
Average	66.2	42.2	24.0				

1/ Weighted average of retail prices from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Weighted average payment to farmers for 2.16 lb. of live cattle, 2.13 lb. of live hogs, and varying quantities of live lamb (Jan.-Mar., 2.41 lb.; Apr.-June, 2.36 lb.; July-Sept., 2.33 lb.; Oct.-Dec., 2.38 lb.).

Table 29. Costs paid by food marketing firms, 1947-58

Year	Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)		
	Hourly earnings of food marketing employees 1/	Railroad freight rates for farm products	Other costs 2/
1947	93	88	93
1948	101	103	102
1949	106	109	105
1950	111	112	108
1951	118	114	119
1952	125	122	120
1953	132	125	122
1954	137	125	124
1955	143	124	128
1956	150	129	136
1957	157	136	141
1958 3/	163	142	144

1/ Average hourly earnings in food processing, wholesale and retail trade.

2/ Fuel and power, packaging materials and containers, machinery, construction, etc.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 30. The market basket of farm foods: Retail cost, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of the retail cost, 1950-58

Year and quarter	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Farm-retail spread	Farmer's share	Year and quarter	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Farm-retail spread	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1950					1955				
Jan.-Mar.	875	408	467	47	Jan.-Mar.	969	411	558	42
Apr.-June	901	419	482	47	Apr.-June	975	405	570	42
July-Sept.	945	448	497	47	July-Sept.	976	392	584	40
Oct.-Dec.	958	454	504	47	Oct.-Dec.	958	372	586	39
Average	920	432	488	47	Average	969	395	574	41
1951					1956				
Jan.-Mar.	1,013	499	514	49	Jan.-Mar.	944	370	574	39
Apr.-June	1,025	496	529	48	Apr.-June	968	394	574	41
July-Sept.	1,025	496	529	48	July-Sept.	994	404	590	41
Oct.-Dec.	1,033	495	538	48	Oct.-Dec.	983	392	591	40
Average	1,024	497	527	49	Average	972	390	582	40
1952					1957				
Jan.-Mar.	1,019	479	540	47	Jan.-Mar.	982	387	595	39
Apr.-June	1,028	474	554	46	Apr.-June	1,002	396	606	40
July-Sept.	1,051	494	557	47	July-Sept.	1,030	415	615	40
Oct.-Dec.	1,038	480	558	46	Oct.-Dec.	1,015	408	607	40
Average	1,034	482	552	47	Average	1,007	402	605	40
1953					1958				
Jan.-Mar.	998	446	552	45	Jan.-Mar.	1,056	436	620	41
Apr.-June	1,002	442	560	44	Apr.-June	1,085	444	641	41
July-Sept.	1,014	454	560	45	July-Sept.	1,073	421	652	39
Oct.-Dec.	999	443	556	44					
Average	1,003	445	558	44					
1954									
Jan.-Mar.	998	438	560	44					
Apr.-June	988	426	562	43					
July-Sept.	988	419	569	42					
Oct.-Dec.	969	404	565	42					
Average	986	421	565	43					

1/ Retail cost at current prices of average quantities of farm foods purchased per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, calculated from retail food-store prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm products minus the imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 31. Chickens, frying (ready-to-cook): Retail price, farm value, and farm-retail spread, 1949-53

Year and quarter	Retail price: per pound 1/	Farm value: 2/	Farm-retail: spread	Year and quarter	Retail price: per pound 1/	Farm value: 2/	Farm-retail: spread
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1949				1954			
Jan.-Mar.	—	—	—	Jan.-Mar.	55.7	32.1	23.6
Apr.-June	61.3	38.2	23.1	Apr.-June	55.0	33.1	21.9
July-Sept.	60.3	33.6	21.7	July-Sept.	55.4	33.5	21.9
Oct.-Dec.	58.4	37.1	21.3	Oct.-Dec.	50.7	27.5	23.2
				Average	54.2	31.6	22.6
1950				1955			
Jan.-Mar.	53.7	35.2	18.5	Jan.-Mar.	56.0	36.3	19.7
Apr.-June	59.3	38.2	21.1	Apr.-June	59.4	37.7	21.7
July-Sept.	67.9	41.4	21.5	July-Sept.	57.9	35.9	22.0
Oct.-Dec.	58.2	34.9	23.3	Oct.-Dec.	51.3	28.6	22.7
Average	58.5	37.4	21.1	Average	56.2	34.6	21.6
1951				1956			
Jan.-Mar.	61.4	39.5	21.9	Jan.-Mar.	50.6	29.2	21.4
Apr.-June	67.7	40.7	22.0	Apr.-June	49.7	28.4	21.3
July-Sept.	62.2	40.2	22.0	July-Sept.	49.8	27.0	22.8
Oct.-Dec.	59.0	35.5	23.5	Oct.-Dec.	46.1	23.1	23.0
Average	61.3	39.0	22.3	Average	49.0	26.9	22.1
1952				1957			
Jan.-Mar.	61.3	39.4	22.4	Jan.-Mar.	48.1	26.0	22.1
Apr.-June	58.1	36.2	21.9	Apr.-June	48.6	26.9	21.7
July-Sept.	62.5	41.8	20.7	July-Sept.	49.3	27.5	21.8
Oct.-Dec.	63.9	41.3	22.6	Oct.-Dec.	45.0	23.0	22.0
Average	61.6	39.7	21.9	Average	47.9	25.9	22.0
1953				1958			
Jan.-Mar.	61.5	38.2	23.3	Jan.-Mar.	48.8	28.2	20.6
Apr.-June	59.5	37.2	22.3	Apr.-June	49.6	27.6	22.0
July-Sept.	60.5	38.0	22.5				
Oct.-Dec.	58.6	34.7	23.9				
Average	60.0	37.0	23.0				

1/ Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Payment to the farmer for 1.37 pounds of live chicken.

Table 32. All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1940-53

Year of harvest	All wheat			Winter wheat		
	Harvested acreage	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Harvested acreage	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1940	53,273	15.3	814,646	39,095	15.4	592,809
1941	53,935	15.6	841,970	39,778	16.9	673,727
1942	49,773	19.1	953,361	36,020	19.5	702,159
1943	51,352	16.1	833,813	34,903	17.6	613,476
1944	59,749	17.7	1,060,111	41,125	18.3	751,921
1945	59,167	17.0	1,007,623	47,224	17.4	821,989
1946	57,105	17.2	1,152,115	46,371	18.0	835,392
1947	74,519	16.2	1,356,911	56,235	19.3	1,086,976
1948	72,418	17.9	1,294,911	52,363	18.7	980,141
1949	75,910	14.5	1,095,415	54,414	17.0	925,127
1950	61,607	16.5	1,019,344	43,250	17.1	740,937
1951	61,873	15.0	928,161	40,093	15.2	609,822
1952	71,130	18.4	1,306,440	50,095	20.9	1,065,232
1953	67,840	17.3	1,173,071	40,933	18.9	775,023
1954	54,356	18.1	983,900	39,218	20.4	801,369
1955	47,235	19.6	934,731	33,700	20.9	704,793
1956	49,784	20.2	1,004,272	35,534	20.8	740,928
1957 1/	43,604	21.7	947,162	31,213	22.4	707,201
1958 2/	53,650	27.0	1,449,443	41,618	28.1	1,170,768

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated October 1.

Data published currently in Crop Production (AMS).

Table 33. Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-58 1/

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan rate at Kansas City 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	---
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	63.7	64.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.1	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	135.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	139.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.2	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	165.3	165.7	166.7	165.2	156
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.0	172.1	186.1	156.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	206.1	205.4	207.5	209.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	309.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	229.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.6	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	243.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	244.2	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	236.1	235.5	205.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5	221.7	228.8	233.7	237.5	237.2	235.3	241.7	244.7	237.0	215.3	249
1954	232.4	235.2	238.9	241.1	243.9	246.5	244.3	245.5	248.6	246.1	251.1	219.0	253
1955	216.0	215.1	215.5	219.8	220.7	225.3	224.2	221.6	225.5	233.3	224.2	210.0	237
1956	208.7	219.0	228.2	231.0	235.6	234.3	235.8	233.8	233.5	230.2	223.1	222.0	230
1957	213.5	211.2	212.1	213.2	220.1	218.2	221.1	220.0	227.3	226.2	227.1	190.2	231
1958	183.5	184.6	195.1										214

1/ Cash price is computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at \$1.62 including 1 1/2 cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to \$1.66, on May 30, 1945 to \$1.691, on March 4, 1946 to \$1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to \$1.871. On June 30, 1946, ceilings expired.

Data published currently in The Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 34. Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950-58 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Used in United States						
					Food 3/	Seed	Indus-trial 4/	Feed 5/	Exports 6/	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1950	425	1,019	12	1,456	493	87	6/	110	690	366	1,056
1951	400	958	32	1,420	497	87	1	104	699	475	1,164
1952	256	1,306	22	1,584	489	89	6/	83	661	318	979
1953	605	1,173	6	1,784	487	69	5/	77	633	217	850
1954	934	984	4	1,922	486	65	5/	60	611	275	886
1955	1,036	935	10	1,981	481	68	1	51	601	734	947
1956	1,034	1,004	8	2,046	482	58	6/	47	587	550	1,137
1957 8/	909	947	11	1,867	484	64	5/	36	584	402	986
1958 2/	881	1,449	10	2,340	484	66	5/	60	610	430	1,040

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat.

2/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour.

3/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad.

4/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed.

5/ Actual exports, including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

8/ Preliminary.

9/ Tentative estimates.

Published currently in the Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 35. Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-58 1/

Year begin- ning August	Supply				Disappearance							Ending stocks
	Begin- ning stocks	Farm produc- tion 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Domestic				Exports	Total		
					Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total				
Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.		
1950	3,469	38,845	787	43,438	18,252	4,866	2,634	25,752	13,167	38,919	4,519	
1951	4,519	46,121	542	50,259	16,756	4,750	2,655	24,161	24,058	48,219	2,040	
1952	2,040	48,271	350	51,049	17,014	4,577	2,821	24,412	25,122	49,534	1,515	
1953	1,515	52,918	417	55,565	17,343	4,560	3,408	25,311	22,708	48,019	7,546	
1954	7,546	64,248	65	68,964	18,680	5,425	3,873	27,978	14,286	42,264	26,700	
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,335	19,080	6,114	3,885	29,079	18,656	47,735	34,600	
1956	34,600	49,498	384	84,652	19,217	5,085	2,727	27,029	37,519	64,548	20,104	
1957 7/	20,104	43,150	226	62,726	18,988	4,796	2,513	26,297	18,319	44,616	18,110	
1958 8/	18,110	47,659	200	65,969	19,100	4,900	2,569	26,569	27,000	53,569	12,400	

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.

2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

3/ Consists mostly of broken rice.

4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution.

5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use.

6/ Primarily for beer production.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ Tentative estimates.

Data published in the Rice Situation (AMS).

Table 36. Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1940-58 1/

Year begin- ning August	Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months												Average loan rate
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
1940	1.66	1.38	1.42	1.68	1.74	2.01	2.18	2.18	2.50	2.56	2.52	2.47	---
1941	2.31	1.98	2.13	2.74	3.27	3.50	3.59	3.76	3.98	3.97	3.83	3.79	2.04
1942	3.67	3.47	3.10	3.42	3.72	3.94	3.97	4.01	4.10	4.06	4.05	3.96	2.33
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	2/
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	2/
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	2.82
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	2/
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	3.76
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.08
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	3.96
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	4.56
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	5.00
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.04
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	4.84
1954	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.92
1955	4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.66
1956	4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.93	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.57
1957 3/	4.86	4.81	4.94	5.04	4.83	5.01	5.02	5.04	5.17	5.06	5.05	4.92	4.72
1958 3/	4.83	4.77											4.48

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. Beginning August 1953, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.

2/ Since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced.

3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 37. Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1930-58

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	Calif- ornia	United States	Southern States 1/	Calif- ornia	United States	Southern States 1/	Calif- ornia	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,533	3,110	16,643
1934	704	103	812	1,963	3,440	2,164	13,456	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,158	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	132	1,099	2,062	3,105	2,187	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,559	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	951	118	1,069	2,129	3,600	2,291	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,061	153	1,214	1,820	2,475	1,902	19,308	3,737	23,095
1942	1,250	207	1,457	1,872	2,745	1,996	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,248	224	1,472	1,820	2,925	1,988	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,240	240	1,480	1,954	2,812	2,093	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	2/1,266	235	1,501	1,931	2,665	2,046	2/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	2/1,323	261	1,584	1,861	3,032	2,054	2/24,625	7,913	32,538
1947	2/1,454	256	1,710	1,872	3,139	2,062	2/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	2/1,551	256	1,807	2,031	2,669	2,121	2/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	2/1,554	305	1,859	1,967	3,350	2,194	2/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	2/1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	2/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	2/1,674	324	1,998	2,116	3,300	2,308	2/35,429	10,692	46,121
1952	2/1,666	337	2,003	2,194	3,475	2,410	2/36,560	11,711	48,271
1953	2/1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,444	2/40,593	12,325	52,918
1954	2/2,078	477	2,555	2,506	2,550	2,515	2/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955	2/2,501	329	1,830	2,973	3,450	3,058	2/44,619	11,350	55,969
1956	2/1,286	286	1,572	2,915	4,200	3,149	2/37,486	12,012	49,498
1957 3/	2/1,115	226	1,341	3,039	4,100	3,218	2/33,884	9,266	43,150
1958 4/	2/1,174	258	1,432	3,071	4,500	3,328	2/36,049	11,610	47,659

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. 2/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 2 (32) in 1951, 6 (78) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 4 (67) in 1955, 3 (39) in 1956, 2 (20) in 1957 and 1 (22) in 1958. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ October 1 indication.

Data published currently in Crop Production (AMS).

Table 38. Cotton: Harvested acreage and production, by regions, United States, averages 1936-38, 1946-48, 1956-58

Region	Acreage			Production		
	1936-38	1946-48	1956-58	1936-38	1946-48	1956-58
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
West 1/	803	946	1,279	891	1,158	2,636
Southwest 2/	13,067	8,710	6,387	4,266	3,075	4,057
Delta 3/	8,101	6,379	3,797	5,361	4,629	3,596
Southeast 4/	7,238	4,374	2,249	3,911	2,930	1,695
Total U. S.	29,209	20,608	13,711	14,429	11,792	11,984

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 39. Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1933-34 to date ^{1/}

Year beginning Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weighted average	Loan rate ^{2/}
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	10.17	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.38	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	12.36	12.00
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.37	11.38	12.62	11.09	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	---
1937	10.56	8.97	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	8.63	8.41	9.00
1938	8.03	8.29	8.76	8.70	8.63	8.68	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.68	8.89	8.60	8.30
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.06	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.38	9.37	9.65	9.57	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.24	9.89	8.90
1941	15.41	17.68	16.71	15.89	16.36	17.58	18.10	17.97	18.74	18.75	17.91	18.44	16.95	14.02
1942	17.75	18.56	18.87	18.98	18.84	19.38	19.50	20.09	19.98	19.92	19.79	19.60	18.90	17.02
1943	19.79	20.17	20.18	19.22	19.45	19.81	19.64	19.71	20.20	19.77	20.14	20.30	19.76	18.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.76	20.81	20.16	19.95	20.21	20.19	20.51	20.90	21.25	20.72	20.03
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.03	25.97	30.76	22.51	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63	22.83
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.79
1949	29.32	29.70	29.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	27.23
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	27.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	30.46
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	30.91
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	30.80
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	31.58
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27	31.70
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63	29.34
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	29.19	27.37	24.91	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77		28.81
1958	33.22	34.54												31.23

^{1/} Since January 15, 1942, prices of American upland cotton.
^{2/} Loan rates on 7/8 inch cotton at average locations.

Current data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 41. Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Production ^{1/}	Mill consumption	Exports	Year beginning August 1	Production ^{1/}	Mill consumption	Exports
	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales		Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales
1920	13.7	4.9	5.7	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1
1921	8.3	5.9	6.2	1941	10.5	11.2	1.1
1922	10.1	6.7	4.0	1942	12.5	11.1	1.5
1923	10.1	5.7	5.7	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1
1924	13.0	6.2	8.0	1944	11.9	9.6	1.9
1925	16.0	6.5	8.1	1945	8.9	9.2	3.6
1926	17.9	7.2	10.9	1946	8.6	10.0	3.5
1927	12.7	6.8	7.5	1947	11.6	9.4	2.0
1928	14.3	7.1	8.0	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7
1929	14.5	6.1	6.7	1949	15.9	8.9	5.8
1930	13.7	5.3	6.8	1950	9.8	10.7	4.1
1931	16.7	4.9	8.7	1951	15.1	9.1	5.5
1932	12.8	6.1	8.4	1952	15.1	9.4	3.4
1933	12.6	5.7	7.5	1953	16.4	8.6	3.0
1934	9.5	5.4	4.8	1954	13.6	6.8	3.4
1935	10.4	6.4	6.0	1955	14.7	9.2	2.2
1936	12.2	8.0	5.4	1956	13.0	8.6	7.6
1937	18.3	5.7	5.6	1957 ^{2/}	10.9	8.0	5.7
1938	11.6	6.9	3.3	1958 ^{2/}	11.6	8.0	4.5
1939	11.4	7.8	6.2				

^{1/} Includes in-season ginnings and city crop.
^{2/} Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Bureau of the Census.

Table 40. Cotton: Foreign production, stocks and consumption, and exports from the United States, average 1934-38, and 1949 to date

Year beginning August 1	Free world	Communist countries	Total	Foreign stocks	Foreign consumption	Stocks as percent of consumption	Net U. S. export balance
	Million bales	Million bales	Million bales	Million bales	Million bales	Percent	Million bales
Average: 1934-38	11.8	6.2	18.0	9.3	23.3	39.9	5.1
1949	10.8	6.0	16.8	10.1	22.1	45.7	5.8
1950	12.4	5.2	20.6	10.2	24.6	41.5	4.1
1951	13.5	10.0	23.5	9.9	26.0	38.1	5.6
1952	13.8	11.1	24.9	12.8	27.5	46.5	3.0
1953	13.9	11.3	25.2	12.9	30.2	42.7	3.8
1954	15.9	11.5	27.4	11.4	31.0	36.8	3.4
1955	16.2	12.7	28.9	10.9	31.7	34.4	2.2
1956	15.9	13.1	29.0	10.0	34.1	29.3	7.8
1957	16.6	13.5	30.1	12.1	34.4	35.2	5.6

International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Table 42. Cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total ^{1/}	Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total ^{1/}
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	26.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	30.0	1940	30.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	37.2
1921	24.0	3.2	.1	.5	.2	27.9	1941	38.9	4.9	.1	.2	4.5	46.6
1922	26.4	3.7	.1	.5	.2	31.0	1942	41.8	4.5	.2	.2	4.6	51.2
1923	27.9	3.8	.1	.5	.3	32.6	1943	38.6	4.7	.1	.2	5.1	46.4
1924	23.1	3.0	.1	.5	.4	27.1	1944	34.6	4.5	.1	.2	5.4	44.6
1925	26.6	3.0	.1	.7	.5	30.8	1945	32.3	4.6	.1	.2	5.9	42.8
1926	27.4	2.9	.1	.7	.5	31.6	1946	34.0	5.2	.1	.1	6.6	46.0
1927	30.2	3.0	.1	.7	.8	34.8	1947	32.4	4.8	.1	.2	7.3	44.5
1928	26.4	2.8	.1	.7	.8	30.9	1948	30.4	4.7	.1	.2	6.3	43.6
1929	28.1	3.0	.1	.8	1.1	33.1	1949	25.7	3.4	.1	.2	7.3	36.4
1930	21.3	2.1	.1	.7	1.0	25.1	1950	30.9	4.2	.1	.1	9.8	45.0
1931	21.4	2.5	.1	.7	1.3	26.0	1951	31.5	3.1	.1	.2	9.6	44.3
1932	19.7	1.8	.1	.6	1.2	23.5	1952	28.5	3.0	.1	.1	9.3	40.9
1933	24.3	2.5	.1	.6	1.7	29.2	1953	27.9	3.1	.1	.2	9.5	40.5
1934	21.0	1.8	.1	.5	1.6	25.0	1954	25.4	2.4	.1	.1	9.1	37.0
1935	21.7	3.3	.1	.6	2.0	27.6	1955	26.5	2.5	.1	.1	11.2	40.3
1936	27.1	3.2	.1	.5	2.5	33.4	1956	25.9	2.6	.1	.1	10.0	38.7
1937	28.3	3.0	.1	.5	2.4	34.2	1957	23.1	2.2	.1	.2	11.2	36.1
1938	22.5	2.2	.2	.4	2.5	27.7							
1939	27.7	3.0	.1	.4	3.5	34.8							

^{1/} Total consumption divided by population on July 1 and not a summation of details shown here.
^{2/} Less than 0.05 pound.

Compiled from official sources.

Table 43. Cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, 1925 to date 1/

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	Supply					Distribution				
	Ginnings									
	Current	New	Net			Net	Mill	De-		Total
	Carry- over Aug. 1	crop less ginnings prior to Aug. 1 of cur- rent season	crop prior to Aug. 1 end of season	imports (total less re- exports)	City crop	Total 2/	ex- ports	consump- tion	stroyed	2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1925	1,610	15,961	48	314	17,933	8,045	6,456	50	14,551	
1926	3,543	17,707	163	382	21,794	10,917	7,190	70	18,177	
1927	3,762	12,621	89	321	16,793	7,529	6,034	20	14,383	
1928	2,537	14,208	87	442	17,273	9,038	7,091	10	15,147	
1929	2,312	14,461	70	360	17,219	9,675	6,106	25	12,806	
1930	4,530	13,677	7	99	18,314	6,757	5,263	20	12,043	
1931	6,370	16,622	71	107	23,169	8,707	4,866	62	13,635	
1932	9,678	12,639	171	124	22,612	8,410	6,137	30	14,585	
1933	8,165	12,493	100	137	20,894	7,531	5,700	40	13,271	
1934	7,744	9,372	94	107	17,317	4,767	5,361	30	10,156	
1935	7,208	10,326	41	155	17,730	5,971	6,351	35	12,357	
1936	5,409	12,100	143	249	17,901	5,433	7,950	45	13,428	
1937	4,499	10,109	150	150	22,924	5,595	7,746	65	11,406	
1938	11,533	11,465	137	132	23,268	3,325	6,856	60	10,249	
1939	13,033	11,344	32	159	24,560	6,163	7,704	75	14,022	
1940	10,564	12,266	2	180	23,020	1,112	9,722	70	10,904	
1941	12,166	10,493	49	252	22,959	1,125	11,170	50	12,345	
1942	10,640	12,349	107	168	23,305	1,480	11,100	60	12,640	
1943	10,657	11,021	48	129	21,856	1,138	9,943	50	11,131	
1944	10,744	11,791	133	190	22,858	2,007	9,568	50	11,625	
1945	11,164	8,681	172	343	20,359	3,613	9,163	60	12,836	
1946	7,326	8,346	194	270	16,170	3,544	10,025	16	13,585	
1947	2,530	11,364	259	234	14,412	1,968	9,354	20	11,342	
1948	3,080	14,321	298	163	17,892	4,748	7,795	35	12,578	
1949	5,287	15,611	283	245	21,453	5,769	8,851	37	14,657	
1950	6,846	9,625	223	188	16,910	4,108	3/10,509	27	14,644	
1951	2,278	14,852	176	72	17,418	5,515	3/9,196	35	14,746	
1952	2,789	14,779	346	193	18,149	3,048	9,461	50	12,559	
1953	5,605	15,971	388	142	22,149	3,760	8,576	75	12,411	
1954	9,728	13,230	314	146	23,464	3,445	8,841	60	12,346	
1955	11,205	14,228	405	137	26,022	2,214	3/9,210	---	11,424	
1956	14,529	12,746	231	4/136	50 4/27,644	7,593	3/8,608	---	16,202	
1957 5/	11,323	10,650	213	141	58 22,385	5,708	3/8,010	---	13,718	
1958 6/	8,745	11,413	---	140	---	20,500	---	---	12,500	

1/ Running bales except "Net imports" which are in bales of 500 pounds each. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands. 3/ Adjusted to period August 1-July 31. 4/ Imports include but total supply excludes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton entered for consumption under the extra-long staple import quota. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 44. Cottonseed oil: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-58 1/

Year	Supply			Disappearance						
	Pro- duction	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Non-food 2/	Other foods 3/	Marga- rine	Shorten- ing	Exports	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	1,351	611	1,961	110	220	100	992	5	1,427	
1936	1,375	535	1,910	98	208	108	919	4	1,337	
1937	1,880	574	2,394	124	274	174	1,163	8	1,743	
1938	1,756	652	2,407	148	318	143	1,051	7	1,667	
1939	1,419	741	2,160	84	322	99	905	15	1,425	
1940	1,286	736	2,022	77	351	116	823	17	1,384	
1941	1,416	637	2,052	93	419	150	889	16	1,567	
1942	1,394	485	1,879	101	437	167	694	22	1,421	
1943	1,325	458	1,783	96	392	252	572	51	1,363	
1944	1,142	420	1,563	79	351	215	490	7	1,142	
1945	1,306	420	1,726	116	378	254	487	12	1,247	
1946	966	479	1,444	94	350	223	502	8	1,177	
1947	1,118	268	1,386	83	406	323	300	14	1,126	
1948	1,467	264	1,731	102	493	453	321	34	1,403	
1949	1,784	326	2,109	143	478	431	532	117	1,701	
1950	1,606	408	2,014	159	467	430	549	140	1,745	
1951	1,417	272	1,689	105	373	334	335	61	1,208	
1952	1,717	479	2,196	128	477	354	388	105	1,452	
1953	1,859	745	2,614	132	497	275	376	76	1,356	
1954	2,000	1,258	3,258	127	688	397	640	586	2,438	
1955	1,810	814	2,624	110	624	278	439	603	2,054	
1956	1,826	570	2,396	110	646	283	323	619	1,981	
1957 4/	1,565	416	1,981	94	710	237	272	412	1,725	
1958 5/	1,425	257	1,682	125	625	125	250	250	1,375	

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ Mainly foots and loss.

3/ Mainly cooking and salad oils.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 45. Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply, disposition, and utilization, United States, 1947-58 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition		Utilization in nonfood products						
	Apparent produc- tion 2/	Im- ports :	Stocks, Jan. 1 :	Ex- ports and ship- ments	Domes- tic dis- appear- ance	Soap	Foots and loss	Feed	Fat split- ting	Other	Total 3/	
	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.
1947	2,023	1	173	2,197	69	1,882	1,526	0	---	193	163	1,882
1948	1,940	1	246	2,187	88	1,782	1,451	0	---	185	145	1,782
1949	2,132	2	317	2,451	433	1,666	1,346	3	---	169	151	1,669
1950	2,272	2	352	2,626	536	1,807	1,363	0	---	229	215	1,807
1951	2,258	3	283	2,545	537	1,663	1,195	0	---	243	222	1,660
1952	2,318	1	345	2,664	748	1,541	1,076	1	---	187	270	1,534
1953	2,690	1	375	3,065	1,197	1,568	1,026	1	---	252	290	1,568
1954	2,679	4	300	2,983	1,162	1,559	907	9	---	111	242	1,559
1955	2,916	3	262	3,181	1,296	1,585	865	16	---	131	278	1,585
1956	3,152	1	299	3,452	1,493	1,606	813	16	---	215	286	1,606
1957 4/	2,968	3	353	3,324	1,384	1,662	784	12	---	279	284	1,662
1958 5/	2,700	1	278	2,980	1,330	1,650	700	12	---	350	234	1,650

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory production excludes that from small rendering plants.

3/ Includes small amounts used in drying-oil products in some years.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 46. Soybean oil: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-58 1/

Year	Supply			Disappearance					
	Pro-duction	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Non-food 2/	Other food 3/	Marga-rine	Shorten-ing	Exports	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	119	19	138	27	21	2	52	4	106
1936	229	30	260	35	59	14	114	4	226
1937	216	34	250	41	20	32	91	6	190
1938	326	61	387	49	79	40	137	6	311
1939	462	75	537	65	116	71	202	12	466
1940	538	70	608	92	107	87	212	16	514
1941	587	93	679	124	139	76	216	12	567
1942	762	110	872	112	130	133	336	19	730
1943	1,234	140	1,374	162	207	198	568	55	1,190
1944	1,246	181	1,427	123	274	211	766	76	1,304
1945	1,392	120	1,512	133	244	207	683	38	1,305
1946	1,454	205	1,659	172	234	201	744	86	1,497
1947	1,543	160	1,703	270	248	228	705	107	1,558
1948	1,604	142	1,747	270	240	255	708	83	1,556
1949	1,859	188	2,047	321	239	257	713	364	1,894
1950	2,075	150	2,225	323	293	312	831	300	2,069
1951	2,473	154	2,627	306	331	473	741	504	2,345
1952	2,478	281	2,759	386	408	652	851	222	2,519
1953	2,516	237	2,753	367	498	726	903	49	2,543
1954	2,378	208	2,586	331	419	665	918	77	2,410
1955	2,827	176	3,003	341	633	746	930	134	2,784
1956	3,200	218	3,418	351	621	752	782	679	3,185
1957 4/	3,475	233	3,708	321	626	874	796	685	3,302
1958 5/	3,850	406	4,256	300	775	1,125	1,000	800	4,000

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ Mainly drying oil products, foots and loss.

3/ Mainly cooking and salad oils.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 47. Flaxseed: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1935-58

Year	Acreage	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Year	Acreage	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres		1,000 bushels		1,000 acres		1,000 bushels
1935	2,126	7.0	14,914	1950	4,090	9.8	40,236
1936	1,125	4.7	5,331	1951	3,904	8.9	34,696
1937	927	7.6	7,070	1952	3,304	9.1	30,184
1938	905	8.9	8,032	1953	4,570	8.2	37,656
1939	2,171	9.0	19,606	1954	5,663	7.3	41,274
1940	3,182	9.7	30,924	1955	4,981	8.3	41,243
1941	3,266	9.8	32,133	1956	5,548	8.7	48,009
1942	4,408	9.3	40,976	1957	4,864	5.3	25,754
1943	5,691	8.8	50,009	1958 1/2	3,918	9.4	36,682
1944	2,610	8.3	21,665				
1945	3,795	9.1	34,557				
1946	2,432	9.3	22,588				
1947	4,129	9.8	40,618				
1948	4,973	11.0	54,803				
1949	5,048	8.5	42,976				

1/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation and Crop Production (AMS).

Table 48. Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-58

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support		Farm price per busbel	Level of support		Farm price per ton
	Parity	Price per busbel		Parity	Price per ton $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.18	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.08	65	42.00	51.10
1958	70	2.09		65	41.00	
Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts		
	Level of support		Farm price per busbel	Level of support		Farm price per pound
	Parity	Price per busbel $\frac{2}{3}$		Parity	Price per pound	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.72	88	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.73	90	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	2.94	81.4	11.1	10.3
1958	65	2.78		80.8	10.7	

1/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade.

2/ Farm basis.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 49. Peanuts: Disappearance for edible and other uses, United States, 1947-57

Crop year	(Kernel basis)									
	Total disappearance	Exports	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed and farm loss	Domestic food uses					Total
					Peanut butter	Salted	Candy	Other uses	Cleaned roasting stock	
	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>
1947	1,533	337	334	208	249	116	122	119	48	654
1948	1,655	507	331	145	250	121	104	147	50	672
1949	1,323	122	434	154	252	117	124	72	48	613
1950	1,332	48	442	152	276	133	120	112	49	690
1951	1,114	6	301	99	276	141	121	113	57	708
1952	926	2	133	103	287	147	119	79	56	688
1953	1,477	165	209	102	298	149	119	81	54	701
1954	856	6	72	94	300	143	111	83	47	684
1955	978	4	183	114	326	146	119	39	47	677
1956	1,110	73	186	114	336	163	136	63	39	737
1957 1/	1,089	34	168	120	372	171	138	32	54	767

1/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 50. Fats and oils: Production, domestic disappearance, and consumption per person, United States, 1935-58

Year	Production ^{1/}			Domestic disappearance					
				Total			Per capita		
				Civilian and military			Civilian		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1935	4,751	1,094	5,845	5,613	2,672	8,285	44.1	21.0	65.1
1936	5,402	1,267	6,669	5,850	2,844	8,695	45.7	22.2	67.9
1937	5,391	1,241	6,632	5,863	2,949	8,811	45.5	22.9	68.4
1938	6,018	1,360	7,378	5,880	2,712	8,592	45.3	20.9	66.2
1939	6,206	1,619	7,825	6,080	3,081	9,161	46.4	23.5	70.0
1940	6,356	1,960	8,316	6,131	3,085	9,217	46.4	23.4	70.0
1941	6,634	2,257	8,891	6,270	3,926	10,197	47.5	29.8	77.4
1942	6,876	2,627	9,503	6,519	3,519	10,038	44.9	26.8	71.6
1943	7,708	2,565	10,273	5,411	3,343	8,752	42.0	25.9	67.9
1944	7,431	2,908	10,339	5,255	3,562	8,816	40.9	27.7	68.6
1945	6,695	2,411	9,106	5,049	3,397	8,446	39.1	26.3	65.4
1946	6,233	2,366	8,599	5,537	3,306	8,845	40.0	23.9	63.9
1947	7,057	2,655	9,712	5,966	3,949	9,915	42.0	27.7	69.7
1948	7,339	2,817	10,156	6,183	3,732	9,915	42.6	25.7	68.3
1949	8,486	3,112	11,598	6,287	3,390	9,677	42.6	23.0	65.5
1950	8,426	3,320	11,746	6,890	3,853	10,743	45.9	25.7	71.5
1951	8,743	3,273	12,016	6,366	3,527	9,893	42.1	23.3	65.5
1952	8,968	3,060	12,028	6,765	3,323	10,088	44.1	21.7	65.8
1953	9,038	3,450	12,488	6,876	3,351	10,227	44.1	21.5	65.6
1954	9,136	3,755	12,891	7,231	3,186	10,417	45.4	20.0	65.5
1955	9,868	3,867	13,735	7,452	3,260	10,712	45.9	20.1	66.0
1956	10,490	4,194	14,684	7,484	3,282	10,766	45.3	19.9	65.1
1957 ^{2/}	10,539	3,951	14,490	7,481	3,259	10,741	44.4	19.4	63.8
1958 ^{3/}	10,500	3,850	14,350	7,834	3,308	11,142	45.0	19.0	64.0

^{1/} Includes oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Partly estimated.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded data.

Data published currently in *Fats and Oils Situation* (AMS).

Table 51. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Production and price, United States, 1949-58 ^{1/}

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes	
	Production ^{2/}	Price ^{3/}	Production	Price
	Mil. cwt.	Dol. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Dol. cwt.
1949	196.3	2.03	24.8	3.87
1950	211.3	1.38	27.3	2.99
1951	157.2	2.86	16.0	5.55
1952	172.9	3.06	16.0	5.99
1953	184.2	1.21	19.0	4.44
1954	178.7	1.85	17.2	4.20
1955	180.1	1.54	20.9	3.23
1956	200.6	1.43	16.9	3.94
1957	189.2	1.96	18.1	4.09
1958	4/211.3	5/1.23	4/18.3	6/4.09

^{1/} Price weighted by sales.

^{2/} Late summer and fall crops combined.

^{3/} September-March average price.

^{4/} Indications as of October 1.

^{5/} September price.

^{6/} January-September average price.

Table 52. Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-57

Year	Fresh equivalent					As a percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh ^{1/}	Processed ^{2/}			Fresh		Processed	
			Total	Canned	Frozen				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.3	111.0	53.3	52.3	1.0	67.6	32.4	31.8	0.6
1938	170.1	114.5	55.6	54.6	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	.6
1939	174.6	116.6	58.0	56.8	1.2	66.8	33.2	32.5	.7
1940	179.9	116.9	63.0	61.6	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	180.5	113.5	67.0	65.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2	.9
1942	192.7	118.3	74.4	71.8	2.6	61.4	38.6	37.3	1.3
1943	186.6	116.4	70.2	68.5	1.7	62.4	37.6	36.7	.9
1944	195.2	123.5	71.7	67.9	3.8	63.3	36.7	34.8	1.9
1945	221.6	133.8	87.8	83.4	4.4	60.4	39.6	37.6	2.0
1946	223.8	129.9	93.9	89.2	4.7	58.0	42.0	39.9	2.1
1947	206.0	122.4	83.6	77.5	6.1	59.4	40.6	37.6	3.0
1948	199.5	123.0	76.5	69.5	7.0	61.7	38.3	34.8	3.5
1949	193.3	115.8	77.5	70.7	6.8	59.9	40.1	36.6	3.5
1950	198.8	114.6	84.2	76.8	7.4	57.6	42.4	38.7	3.7
1951	200.6	111.6	89.0	79.7	9.3	55.6	44.4	39.8	4.6
1952	199.2	111.0	88.2	76.9	11.3	55.7	44.3	38.6	5.7
1953	199.7	108.4	91.4	79.6	11.8	54.2	45.8	39.9	5.9
1954	196.7	107.3	89.4	76.9	12.5	54.6	45.4	39.1	6.3
1955	198.7	104.6	94.1	80.7	13.4	52.6	47.4	40.6	6.8
1956	203.1	107.1	96.0	81.9	14.1	52.7	47.3	40.3	7.0
1957 ^{3/}	200.7	104.6	96.1	81.7	14.4	52.1	47.9	40.7	7.2

^{1/} Excluding melons.

^{2/} Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

^{3/} Preliminary.

Data published in the *Vegetable Situation* (AMS).

Table 53. Vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Production and population, United States, 1937-57

Index numbers (1947-49=100)									
Year	Population	Vegetables ^{1/}	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	Year	Population	Vegetables ^{1/}	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes
1937	89	75	91	148	1950	104	102	104	108
1938	89	77	86	149	1951	104	112	79	63
1939	90	77	83	134	1952	106	109	85	63
1940	91	81	91	113	1953	108	111	93	75
1941	91	87	86	136	1954	110	105	88	68
1942	91	96	89	142	1955	112	107	92	83
1943	89	91	111	155	1956	114	127	98	67
1944	89	99	93	149	1957	116	112	97	71
1945	89	101	101	133					
1946	95	112	118	132					
1947	98	99	94	108					
1948	100	102	109	94					
1949	102	99	97	98					

^{1/} Fresh and processing excluding melons.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 54. Beans, dry edible: Production (cleaned) by classes and season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, 1948-58 1/

Class	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
Pea beans (navy)	4,476	5,334	3,356	4,072	3,412	3,601	3,191	4,475	5,108	3,662	
Pinto	3,091	3,857	3,630	2,980	3,143	4,782	4,537	3,586	3,349	4,804	
Great Northern	4,039	3,204	1,720	1,469	1,872	1,707	1,956	1,948	1,808	1,508	
Red kidney 4/	1,742	1,392	1,123	1,344	1,421	1,249	1,155	1,025	1,862	1,317	
Large limas (standard)	1,144	1,376	1,225	1,168	1,360	1,137	1,259	1,077	1,024	943	
Baby limas	984	1,272	1,132	798	430	639	758	318	559	345	
All other	3,908	3,428	2,937	3,997	3,279	3,383	4,083	4,220	3,508	3,192	
Total	19,384	19,863	15,123	15,828	14,917	16,498	16,939	16,649	17,218	15,771	5/18,695
	Price per 100 pounds 6/										
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, dry edible	7.86	6.59	7.40	7.90	8.67	8.16	8.00	7.01	6.91	7.11	7/6.49

- 1/ Soybeans and mung beans are not included.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Bags of 100 pounds.
4/ Includes dark red kidney.
5/ October 1 indications.
6/ Weighted by sales.
7/ September 15 price.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 55. Commercial vegetables and all farm products: Prices received by farmers, United States, 1925-58

Index numbers (1910-14=100)					
Year	All farm products	Commercial vegetables for fresh market	Year	All farm products	Commercial vegetables for fresh market
1925	156	153	1945	207	240
1926	145	149	1946	236	217
1927	140	136	1947	276	262
1928	148	147	1948	287	253
1929	148	137	1949	250	232
1930	125	128	1950	258	211
1931	87	107	1951	302	269
1932	65	100	1952	288	274
1933	70	90	1953	258	239
1934	90	94	1954	249	222
1935	109	116	1955	236	235
1936	114	108	1956	235	247
1937	122	114	1957	242	249
1938	97	96	1958 1/	255	273
1939	95	98			
1940	100	122			
1941	124	138			
1942	159	178			
1943	193	270			
1944	197	236			

1/ Partly estimated.

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 56. Frozen fruits and berries: Commercial pack, United States, 1935-57

Year	Strawberries	All cherries 1/	Other fruits and berries	Total fruits and berries
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	2/	2/	2/	77.0
1936	2/	2/	2/	70.0
1937	43.5	33.3	34.5	111.3
1938	55.5	29.0	44.7	129.2
1939	50.8	39.7	50.1	140.6
1940	62.3	40.0	70.1	172.4
1941	79.5	43.7	84.6	207.8
1942	63.8	41.9	88.9	194.6
1943	29.8	24.0	133.5	187.3
1944	34.8	56.4	232.7	323.9
1945	36.9	26.4	363.7	427.0
1946	78.1	95.9	345.1	519.1
1947	109.0	67.4	167.1	343.5
1948	160.1	88.5	121.1	369.7
1949	107.6	74.0	172.4	354.0
1950	192.7	105.2	174.3	472.2
1951	157.7	101.5	156.7	415.9
1952	200.3	64.3	155.7	420.3
1953	226.0	117.0	199.0	542.0
1954	221.4	90.3	211.3	523.0
1955	273.0	117.3	269.5	659.8
1956	312.3	94.0	288.0	694.3
1957	259.3	134.7	277.4	671.4

- 1/ Prior to 1942 sweet cherries were included with miscellaneous fruits.
2/ Items not reported separately prior to 1937.

Data from annual reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 57. Dried fruits: Production, natural condition, United States, 1935-57

Year	Prunes	Raisins	Other dried fruit	Total	Year	Prunes	Raisins	Other dried fruit	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935	297	203	107	607	1950	119	156	84	359
1936	184	182	112	478	1951	150	242	77	469
1937	255	247	121	623	1952	102	288	73	463
1938	238	290	107	635	1953	112	233	78	423
1939	213	245	130	588	1954	140	168	72	380
1940	177	171	91	439	1955	97	225	87	409
1941	185	209	97	491	1956	153	201	70	424
1942	165	254	107	526	1957 1/	129	163	69	361
1943	192	401	95	688					
1944	147	310	125	582					
1945	207	241	91	539					
1946	192	193	118	503					
1947	174	306	99	579					
1948	148	232	75	455					
1949	127	259	88	474					

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 58. Fruit: Production and utilization, United States, 1935-57

Year	Citrus				Noncitrus			
	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1935	3,002	2,718	261	23	9,256	4,755	4,274	227
1936	3,641	2,933	669	39	7,260	3,816	3,413	31
1937	4,435	3,644	748	43	10,022	4,968	4,715	339
1938	5,239	4,035	953	251	8,744	4,210	4,164	370
1939	4,776	3,641	1,081	54	9,498	4,576	4,475	447
1940	5,662	4,084	1,513	65	8,421	4,317	3,904	200
1941	5,521	4,167	1,325	29	9,477	4,673	4,644	160
1942	6,302	4,417	1,860	25	9,073	4,369	4,429	275
1943	7,090	5,034	2,024	32	7,883	3,146	4,715	22
1944	7,234	4,967	2,198	69	9,638	4,485	5,028	125
1945	7,466	4,649	2,789	28	8,421	3,758	4,588	75
1946	7,861	4,996	2,597	268	10,443	4,523	5,893	27
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336	9,710	4,499	5,056	155
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35	8,610	3,684	4,843	83
1949	6,480	3,379	3,066	35	9,589	4,240	4,793	556
1950	7,537	3,818	3,686	33	8,756	3,696	4,901	159
1951	7,368	3,864	3,339	165	9,610	3,748	5,552	310
1952	7,329	3,919	3,393	17	8,789	3,793	4,944	52
1953	8,220	3,792	4,334	94	8,459	3,632	4,782	45
1954	8,066	3,919	4,115	32	8,702	3,721	4,931	50
1955	8,229	3,836	4,361	32	9,108	3,468	5,531	109
1956	8,339	3,703	4,609	27	9,133	3,582	5,443	108
1957 2/	7,059	3,041	4,009	9	9,004	3,931	4,956	117

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.

2/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from utilization reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 59. Index numbers of prices received by growers for all farm products, citrus and noncitrus fruit, United States, 1935-58

(1935-39=100)									
Year	All farm products 1/	Citrus fruit 2/	Noncitrus fruit 2/	Year	All farm products 1/	Citrus fruit 2/	Noncitrus fruit 2/	Year	All farm products 1/
1935	101	132.6	94.9	1950	239	147.9	265.9	1950	239
1936	106	136.6	120.3	1951	280	132.3	242.7	1951	280
1937	113	81.4	102.0	1952	267	153.2	270.8	1952	267
1938	90	68.6	93.2	1953	239	146.7	286.7	1953	239
1939	88	80.8	89.6	1954	231	151.7	280.4	1954	231
1940	93	87.4	99.9	1955	219	173.4	262.3	1955	219
1941	115	117.2	121.7	1956	218	158.4	282.8	1956	218
1942	147	168.5	178.4	1957 3/	224	202.0	261.8	1957 3/	224
1943	179	192.5	306.6	1958 3/	4/237	---	275.5	1958 3/	4/237
1944	182	194.6	301.5						
1945	192	192.3	327.5						
1946	219	128.6	342.5						
1947	256	109.3	233.6						
1948	266	144.6	262.8						
1949	231	178.3	194.4						

1/ Calendar year averages. Converted from 1910-14=100 base.

2/ Season-average price received by growers, weighted by production having value.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ January-October average.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 60. Fruit (fresh-equivalent basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1935-57

Year	Dried	Canned	Frozen	Used fresh	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	19.5	20.9	0.6	136.5	177.5
1936	20.8	23.6	.7	129.1	174.2
1937	20.0	28.5	.5	142.5	191.5
1938	20.5	27.8	1.1	135.3	184.7
1939	21.6	33.0	1.1	151.5	207.2
1940	22.9	37.5	1.2	142.1	203.7
1941	19.4	42.3	1.4	148.9	212.0
1942	14.8	40.7	1.4	131.4	188.3
1943	17.0	31.3	1.2	119.7	169.2
1944	21.7	35.9	2.2	141.7	201.5
1945	22.1	41.4	2.7	142.0	208.2
1946	19.8	67.7	3.9	136.5	227.9
1947	15.3	58.7	3.6	142.3	219.9
1948	14.4	64.8	3.7	131.1	214.0
1949	14.7	56.3	9.3	123.3	203.6
1950	14.6	52.8	13.7	107.4	188.5
1951	13.8	51.5	17.9	115.5	198.7
1952	13.4	50.0	24.7	112.5	200.6
1953	13.3	50.1	27.5	111.3	202.2
1954	13.4	48.9	30.2	106.1	198.6
1955	13.4	52.3	34.8	101.6	202.1
1956	12.6	51.9	34.4	100.3	199.2
1957 1/	11.3	52.5	36.9	98.1	198.8

1/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 61. Corn: Supply and utilization, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1948-58

Year beginning October	Supply					Utilization				
	CCC stocks 1/	Other	Total	Pro-duction 2/	Imports 2/	Total	Live-stock feed 3/	Food and indus-trial use	Seed	Exports 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1949-53	503	227	730	3,148	1	3,879	2,744	251	12	105
1948	4/	123	123	3,605	1	3,729	2,553	240	12	111
1949	5/493	320	813	3,238	1	4,052	2,836	253	11	107
1950	650	195	845	3,075	1	3,921	2,793	270	12	107
1951	487	252	739	2,926	1	3,666	2,852	240	12	76
1952	306	180	486	3,292	1	3,779	2,623	235	12	140
1953	5/580	189	769	3,210	1	3,980	2,716	235	13	96
1954	5/736	184	920	3,058	1	3,979	2,594	246	12	92
1955	5/884	151	1,035	3,230	1	4,266	2,729	252	12	108
1956	5/1,060	105	1,165	3,455	1	4,621	2,763	262	11	165
1957 6/	5/1,295	175	1,420	3,403	2	4,825	2,905	260	11	182
1958 7/	5/1,360	107	1,467	3,686	1	5,154				3,358

1/ Under loan or owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.

2/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour, exports are grain only.

3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

4/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

5/ Includes corn under purchase agreement delivered to CCC or placed under loan after October 1.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Based on October indications.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 62. Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-58

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/			Feed grain production 2/	Other grains fed 3/	By-product feeds 4/	Total supply	Total concentrates fed	Grain consuming animal units fed annually 5/	Supply per animal unit
	Under price support	Other stocks	Total							
	Mill. tons	Mill. tons	Mill. tons							
1937	---	3.8	3.8	100.1	4.9	14.2	123.0	97.0	137.8	.89
1938	1.3	13.0	14.3	96.8	4.4	14.8	130.3	98.9	148.8	.88
1939	7.2	13.5	20.7	95.8	4.6	15.0	136.1	102.2	156.1	.87
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	98.6	2.8	16.3	140.5	108.0	155.8	.90
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	105.1	6.0	16.7	150.9	118.7	167.1	.90
1942	5.5	13.0	18.5	120.8	15.2	18.0	172.5	142.1	192.2	.90
1943	.4	17.4	17.8	112.1	16.5	18.4	164.8	139.0	193.1	.85
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	116.7	10.8	19.1	158.2	128.9	172.6	.92
1945	.3	14.6	14.9	113.8	7.8	17.9	154.4	132.5	167.3	.92
1946	---	10.9	10.9	123.0	4.0	19.7	157.6	122.7	159.6	.99
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	94.1	5.7	19.2	132.8	110.6	153.1	.87
1948	---	7.8	7.8	135.4	3.5	20.3	167.0	120.1	158.6	1.05
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	120.1	4.0	21.0	175.5	126.5	163.8	1.07
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	121.8	4.2	22.3	178.8	130.4	168.1	1.06
1951	14.8	13.8	28.6	113.1	4.6	22.9	169.2	132.4	167.3	1.01
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	119.7	4.5	22.8	167.7	122.7	158.8	1.06
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	117.5	4.5	23.5	172.2	125.7	156.7	1.10
1954	22.6	9.1	31.7	123.9	2.4	23.8	181.8	126.1	161.5	1.13
1955	29.7	9.4	39.1	130.9	2.8	24.1	196.9	132.1	165.4	1.19
1956	34.7	8.6	43.3	130.2	2.4	24.8	200.7	130.9	161.1	1.25
1957 6/	40.8	8.1	48.9	142.4	2.4	25.8	219.5	138.8	161.5	1.36
1958 7/	50.0	9.0	59.0	154.1	2.5	26.3	241.9	143.5	171.0	1.41

1/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Stocks of corn and sorghum grain (1947 to date) on October 1, oats and barley, July 1. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses not available prior to 1943.

2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grains.

3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season.

4/ Mill by-products, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds and molasses fed during October-September feeding season.

5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Based on indications in October 1958.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 63. Feed grains and livestock and livestock products: Average price received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1946-58

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100)				Index numbers (1947-49=100)			
	Feed grains		Livestock and livestock products		Feed grains		Livestock and livestock products	
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
1946	72	83	107	88	74	75	85	99
1947	85	104	129	137	96	93	100	105
1948	133	132	108	80	106	106	115	105
1949	75	74	73	69	97	93	93	90
1950	74	82	87	86	88	91	101	104
1951	98	99	97	100	115	116	115	114
1952	102	102	103	94	109	105	106	99
1953	91	90	88	84	95	93	94	91
1954	87	89	89	85	94	89	84	82
1955	84	84	76	69	83	82	82	78
1956	71	81	84	75	76	79	81	80
1957	76	75	71	63	81	83	88	89
1958	61	70	73		93	95	95	

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 64. Feed grains: Acreage, production and total utilization, 1937-58

Crop marketing year 1/	Acreage planted 2/	Yield per acre 3/	Production total	Utilization of domestic grain				Production minus utilization
				Livestock feed	Food, seed and industry	Net exports	Total	
	Million acres	Tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
1937	154.3	0.65	100.1	76.0	9.0	4.6	89.6	10.5
1938	150.7	.64	96.8	79.9	9.2	1.3	90.4	6.4
1939	150.1	.64	95.8	82.9	9.4	1.4	93.7	2.1
1940	150.1	.66	98.6	87.3	10.5	.5	98.3	.3
1941	150.6	.70	105.1	96.2	12.6	.9	109.7	-4.6
1942	157.5	.77	120.8	111.4	12.8	-1.1	123.1	-2.3
1943	162.2	.69	112.1	107.8	12.3	-1.8	118.3	-6.2
1944	163.4	.71	116.7	100.3	14.3	-1.2	113.4	3.3
1945	153.4	.74	113.8	104.9	11.9	1.0	117.8	-4.0
1946	153.5	.80	123.0	101.0	13.6	5.5	120.1	2.9
1947	144.6	.65	94.1	86.5	12.1	1.5	100.1	-6.0
1948	149.7	.90	135.4	95.8	11.9	5.1	112.8	22.6
1949	147.6	.81	120.0	103.6	12.6	3.7	119.9	.1
1950	151.3	.81	121.8	104.3	13.6	5.8	123.7	-1.9
1951	143.6	.79	113.0	105.9	12.1	3.6	121.6	-8.6
1952	139.1	.86	119.7	97.6	11.8	3.4	112.8	6.9
1953	140.7	.84	117.5	99.0	12.1	1.7	112.8	4.7
1954	155.5	.80	123.9	98.9	12.4	5.2	116.5	7.4
1955	157.8	.83	130.9	106.9	12.5	7.3	126.7	4.2
1956	147.1	.89	130.2	105.7	12.5	6.4	124.6	5.6
1957	153.0	.93	142.4	111.1	12.4	8.8	132.3	10.1
1958 4/	145.3	1.06	154.1	115.6	12.5	9.0	138.1	16.0

1/ Corn and sorghum grain October-September; oats and barley July-June year.

2/ Includes sorghum acreage harvested for grain.

3/ Changes in yield reflect changes in total acreage of the four grains, as well as changes in yields of the individual grains.

4/ October indications.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 65. Byproduct feeds: Average wholesale price per ton, bagged, specified markets, by quarters, 1949-58

Year	Middlings, Minneapolis				Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago				Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1949	48.00	55.35	44.85	42.40	68.90	72.30	89.65	71.00	109.65	117.10	134.70	111.05
1950	42.60	55.30	52.00	48.25	66.90	80.35	80.15	71.55	106.55	109.95	124.55	115.80
1951	52.45	61.60	57.50	62.10	79.80	76.10	80.25	86.50	120.05	112.05	108.65	113.55
1952	64.25	62.85	56.95	54.55	86.90	92.55	94.70	88.90	118.15	107.50	113.75	108.30
1953	52.35	52.15	44.50	42.50	79.10	78.75	73.40	73.95	90.80	77.45	87.35	88.80
1954	50.15	53.25	41.15	42.65	89.30	102.15	93.80	78.20	94.45	116.80	109.65	87.00
1955	44.50	48.50	40.60	38.40	75.60	65.45	66.80	62.50	79.40	72.45	77.45	71.35
1956	39.55	45.35	41.15	41.60	60.10	68.95	62.50	58.05	63.85	72.50	79.55	72.75
1957	43.35	39.35	34.10	30.85	59.25	56.50	61.65	56.65	71.05	69.70	78.85	74.65
1958	35.65	39.35	35.00		59.80	68.80	74.30		88.65	103.90	115.85	

Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 66. Feed concentrate supply and quantity fed in relation to livestock numbers and production, United States, 1937-58

Year	Feed concentrate supply 1/	Feed concentrates fed to livestock	Grain consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Quantity fed per animal unit	Livestock production units	Quantity fed per production unit
	Mill. tons	Mill. tons	Millions	Tons	Tons	Millions	Tons
1937	123.0	97.0	137.8	0.89	0.70	136.9	0.71
1938	130.3	99.0	148.8	.88	.67	142.2	.70
1939	136.1	102.2	156.1	.87	.65	149.9	.68
1940	140.5	108.0	155.8	.90	.69	151.5	.71
1941	150.9	118.7	167.1	.90	.71	167.2	.71
1942	172.5	142.1	192.2	.90	.74	189.4	.75
1943	164.8	139.0	193.1	.85	.72	185.7	.75
1944	158.2	128.9	172.6	.92	.75	171.2	.75
1945	154.4	132.5	167.3	.92	.79	166.7	.79
1946	157.6	122.7	159.6	.99	.77	163.2	.75
1947	132.8	110.6	153.1	.87	.72	159.1	.70
1948	167.0	120.1	158.6	1.05	.76	163.7	.73
1949	175.5	126.5	163.8	1.07	.77	170.1	.74
1950	178.8	130.4	168.1	1.06	.78	176.4	.74
1951	169.2	132.4	167.3	1.01	.79	174.6	.76
1952	167.7	122.7	158.8	.77	.77	169.7	.72
1953	172.2	125.7	156.7	1.10	.80	167.8	.75
1954	181.8	126.1	161.5	1.13	.78	176.4	.71
1955	196.9	132.1	165.4	1.19	.80	180.2	.73
1956	200.7	130.9	161.1	1.25	.81	178.6	.73
1957	219.5	138.8	161.5	1.36	.86	181.0	.77
1958 2/	241.9	144.0	171.0	1.41	.84	190.0	.76

1/ Total feed grain supply, plus byproduct feeds, wheat and rye fed to livestock.

2/ Based on October indications.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 68. Feed concentrate: Quantities fed in relation to the production of specified livestock products, United States, 1937-57

Year	Quantity fed per--			
beginning: October	1,000 eggs produced	1,000 pounds milk produced	100 pounds, broilers 1/	100 pounds, hogs 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	520	260	433	453
1938	560	270	405	442
1939	550	280	411	436
1940	560	280	421	448
1941	570	290	407	448
1942	610	310	426	485
1943	600	320	410	474
1944	590	320	397	479
1945	610	320	407	533
1946	580	310	395	480
1947	570	310	380	431
1948	560	320	359	455
1949	610	320	333	459
1950	580	310	327	457
1951	580	320	320	471
1952	560	310	313	412
1953	560	310	304	470
1954	530	310	290	434
1955	540	320	274	455
1956	550	320	262	469
1957 2/	560	320	254	480

1/ Liveweight.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Farm Economics Research Division (ARS).

Table 67. Oats, barley, and sorghum grain: Total supplies, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1950-58

Marketing year beginning 1/	Oats				Barley				Sorghum grain		
	Carry-over	Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply	Carry-over	Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply	Carry-over	Pro- duction	Total supply
	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.	Mill. bu.
Average 1949-53:	262	1,248	52	1,562	80	255	22	357	27	150	177
1950	208	1,369	30	1,607	80	304	14	398	60	234	294
1951	286	1,278	62	1,626	94	257	13	364	38	163	201
1952	277	1,217	69	1,563	73	228	25	326	10	91	101
1953	249	1,153	80	1,482	51	247	38	336	7	116	123
1954	227	1,410	20	1,657	71	379	24	474	22	235	257
1955	303	1,503	3	1,809	131	401	28	560	75	243	318
1956	347	1,163	17	1,527	117	377	27	521	81	206	287
1957	240	1,308	25	1,573	127	436	24	587	79	562	641
1958 2/	326	1,419	3/25	1,770	168	466	3/25	659	309	607	916

1/ Marketing year for oats and barley, July-June; sorghum grain, October-September.

2/ Based on October indications.

3/ Includes an allowance for imports at near the 1957-58 rate.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 69. Corn, oats and sorghum grains: Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1949-58

Year	Corn				Oats				Sorghum grain			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1949	1.18	1.22	1.20	1.08	0.717	0.653	0.593	0.662	1.20	1.19	1.05	0.963
1950	1.17	1.32	1.44	1.40	.711	.780	.732	.797	1.06	1.10	1.04	.986
1951	1.58	1.63	1.64	1.65	.903	.875	.772	.893	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.31
1952	1.66	1.70	1.72	1.49	.906	.825	.799	.838	1.41	1.46	1.61	1.59
1953	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.36	.792	.739	.711	.746	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.23
1954	1.43	1.47	1.52	1.40	.780	.760	.685	.753	1.31	1.34	1.23	1.22
1955	1.39	1.39	1.31	1.13	.754	.713	.570	.607	1.26	1.28	1.01	.935
1956	1.18	1.38	1.44	1.21	.620	.630	.671	.719	1.01	1.11	1.16	1.18
1957	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.01	.733	.692	.600	.615	1.18	1.10	.924	.823
1958	.963	1.15	1.16		.613	.610	.556		.924	.986	.974	

Compiled from Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 70. High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, 1937-58

Year	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal	quantity
begin- ning	Oilseed meal			Animal	Grain		units fed	per animal
October	Soybean	Other	Total	protein	protein	Total	annually	unit
1	meal	oilseed					1/	
	meals 2/							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	Million units	Pounds
1937	647	2,096	2,743	2,375	461	5,579	81.3	137
1938	918	1,889	2,807	2,470	492	5,769	86.8	133
1939	1,148	1,816	2,964	2,522	512	5,998	90.2	133
1940	1,342	2,252	3,594	2,684	634	6,312	92.0	150
1941	1,606	2,224	3,830	2,555	867	7,252	99.2	146
1942	2,767	2,361	5,148	2,522	838	8,508	112.3	152
1943	2,991	2,304	5,295	2,604	866	8,765	113.3	155
1944	3,301	2,049	5,350	2,402	966	8,718	106.0	164
1945	3,363	1,686	5,049	2,263	773	8,085	101.5	159
1946	3,483	1,599	5,082	2,223	966	8,271	97.4	170
1947	3,180	2,209	5,389	2,301	791	8,481	92.8	183
1948	3,950	2,446	6,396	2,414	792	9,602	96.3	199
1949	4,336	2,584	6,920	2,456	831	10,207	99.0	206
1950	5,546	2,251	7,797	2,466	1,069	11,332	101.3	224
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	817	11,679	102.0	229
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,657	767	11,503	100.2	230
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,955	826	11,622	100.2	232
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,977	853	11,639	101.5	229
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,254	897	12,622	104.2	242
1956	7,093	2,253	9,346	3,058	857	13,261	102.8	258
1957 3/	7,963	2,123	10,086	2,921	851	13,858	102.8	270
1958 1/	8,350	2,250	10,600	3,000	850	14,450	107.0	270

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity available for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent and animal units fed annually are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1958.

2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Based on indications in October 1958.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 71. Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, 1952-58

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Under loan or owned by CCC	Other	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
1952	487	277	73	10	9.0	11.1	20.1
1953	769	249	51	7	16.6	10.4	27.0
1954	920	227	71	22	22.6	9.1	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.7	9.4	39.1
1956	1,165	347	117	81	34.7	8.6	43.3
1957	1,420	240	127	79	40.8	8.1	48.9
1958 2/	1,467	326	168	309	49.5	9.5	59.0

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains, October 1; oats and barley, July 1.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 72. Poultry and eggs: Annual average civilian per capita consumption, 1940 to date

Year	Poultry meat, ready-to-cook equivalent					Eggs
	Chicken			Turkey	Total	
	Broilers	Farm chickens	Total 1/			
Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Number	
1940	2.0	12.1	14.1	2.9	17.0	319
1941	2.8	12.6	15.4	2.9	18.3	311
1942	3.2	14.5	17.7	3.0	20.7	318
1943	4.1	18.9	23.0	2.7	25.7	347
1944	3.9	16.5	20.4	2.7	23.1	354
1945	5.0	16.6	21.6	3.5	25.1	402
1946	4.1	15.3	19.4	3.7	23.1	379
1947	4.3	13.8	18.1	3.6	21.7	383
1948	5.5	12.8	18.3	3.1	21.4	389
1949	7.1	12.5	19.6	3.3	22.9	383
1950	8.7	11.9	20.6	4.1	24.7	389
1951	10.4	11.3	21.7	4.4	26.1	392
1952	11.7	10.4	22.1	4.7	26.8	390
1953	12.3	9.6	21.9	4.8	26.7	379
1954	13.7	9.1	22.8	5.3	28.1	376
1955	13.9	7.5	21.4	5.0	26.4	371
1956	17.5	7.1	24.6	5.2	29.8	368
1957 2/	19.2	6.4	25.6	5.9	31.5	358

1/ Includes backyard flocks.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 73. Eggs: Production per 100 layers on hand, by months, and annual average per head, United States, 1952 to date

Year	Eggs per 100 layers												Annual average per layer kept during year
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	
Average													
1952-56	1,506	1,519	1,808	1,818	1,854	1,691	1,609	1,497	1,375	1,394	1,371	1,468	158
1952	1,436	1,528	1,773	1,787	1,821	1,625	1,513	1,403	1,299	1,295	1,267	1,383	151
1953	1,502	1,490	1,797	1,803	1,813	1,663	1,589	1,481	1,341	1,357	1,339	1,424	155
1954	1,484	1,498	1,837	1,819	1,847	1,672	1,579	1,475	1,366	1,384	1,376	1,482	157
1955	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492	161
1956	1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559	164
1957	1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574	166
1958	1,654	1,530	1,797	1,862	1,934	1,794	1,751	1,650					

Compiled from reports of the Crop Production Board (AMS).

Table 74. Turkey: Production and storage stocks, 1940 to date

Year	Production		Peak storage stocks from crop of given year	
	Number raised	Slaughter, ready-to-cook equivalent	As reported	As a percentage of production
	Millions	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1940	33.8	392	65.3	17
1941	32.6	380	59.6	16
1942	32.5	401	37.7	9
1943	31.8	372	48.3	13
1944	35.1	441	74.1	17
1945	42.9	545	134.5	25
1946	40.1	564	139.6	25
1947	34.0	485	86.5	18
1948	31.5	420	54.8	13
1949	41.3	569	137.6	24
1950	44.4	615	116.9	19
1951	53.3	703	116.4	17
1952	62.3	795	158.1	20
1953	59.8	758	135.2	18
1954	67.7	870	146.7	17
1955	65.6	817	144.3	18
1956	76.7	956	196.5	21
1957 1/	81.2	1,045	241.4	23

1/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Turkey - Farm Production and Disposition (AMS).

Table 76. Weighted egg-feed price ratio, chicken raised, and related data, 1939 to date

Year	As computed or reported				Percentage change from preceding year	
	Weighted egg-feed price ratio 1/	Chickens raised	Pullets raised 2/	Hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1 following	Weighted egg-feed price ratio	Chickens raised
	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent
1939	12.6	697	---	393	10.5	7.0
1940	10.4	634	---	381	-17.5	-9.0
1941	11.5	745	---	428	10.6	17.5
1942	13.2	844	490	489	14.8	13.3
1943	14.7	1,001	561	524	11.4	18.6
1944	11.2	832	474	474	-23.8	-16.9
1945	12.8	890	499	473	14.3	7.0
1946	11.9	738	435	431	-7.0	-17.1
1947	11.3	719	439	418	-5.0	-2.6
1948	9.8	615	387	399	-13.3	-14.5
1949	12.7	705	444	424	29.6	14.6
1950	9.6	620	397	399	-24.4	-12.1
1951	11.4	623	399	397	18.8	0.5
1952	9.1	561	370	373	-20.2	-10.0
1953	11.3	548	372	371	21.5	-2.3
1954	10.9	540	383	369	-3.5	-1.5
1955	9.7	462	333	360	-11.0	-14.4
1956	12.1	479	349	369	24.7	3.7
1957	9.1	397	305	352	-24.8	-17.1
1958 3/	11.7	436	340	---	28.6	9.8

1/ Weighted as follows: Nov. 1; Dec. 2; Jan. 3; Feb. 4; Mar. 5; Apr. 3; May 1.

2/ Allowing for the increased proportion of sexed pullets among farmers' chick purchases.

3/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Chickens and Eggs - Farm Production and Disposition (AMS).

Table 75. Broilers: Production and weighted annual average price, United States, 1934 to date

Year	Broilers produced	Price per pound live weight		Year	Broilers produced	Price per pound live weight	
		As reported	In 1947-49 dollars 1/			As reported	In 1947-49 dollars 1/
	Millions	Cents	Cents		Millions	Cents	Cents
1934	34	19.3	40.2	1950	631	27.4	26.6
1935	43	20.0	40.0	1951	789	28.5	25.2
1936	53	20.6	41.2	1952	861	28.8	25.0
1937	68	21.4	41.2	1953	947	27.1	24.2
1938	82	19.0	38.0	1954	1,048	23.1	20.4
1939	106	17.0	34.7	1955	1,092	25.2	22.5
				1956	1,344	19.6	17.2
1940	143	17.3	34.6	1957 2/	1,452	18.9	16.0
1941	192	18.4	34.7				
1942	228	22.9	37.5				
1943	285	28.6	42.1				
1944	274	28.8	39.5				
1945	366	29.5	38.8				
1946	293	32.7	39.4				
1947	310	32.3	33.6				
1948	371	36.0	34.6				
1949	513	28.2	28.2				

1/ Adjusted by index of prices paid, including interest, taxes and wage rates.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Chickens and Eggs, Farm Production and Disposition (AMS).

Table 77. Production of milk, eggs, broilers and turkeys, United States, 1946-58

Year	Production		Slaughter dressed weight	
	Milk	Eggs	Broilers	Turkeys
	Billion quarts	Billion eggs	Million pounds	Million pounds
1946	55	56	778	684
1947	54	55	824	588
1948	52	55	991	510
1949	54	56	1,382	691
1950	54	59	1,711	746
1951	53	58	2,149	853
1952	53	58	2,335	965
1953	56	58	2,585	920
1954	57	59	2,880	1,057
1955	57	59	2,981	991
1956	58	61	3,800	1,145
1957	59	60	4,176	1,235
1958	59	60	4,600	1,135

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 78. Eggs: Annual production and prices, 1940 to date

Year	Annual data						As a percentage of 1947-49			
	Production			Price			Production		Farmers' price per dozen	
	On farms	Total 1/	Per person 2/	Weighted annual average per dozen received by farmers	Price adjuster 3/	Per dozen 1947-49: dollars	Total	Per person	Weighted annual average as received	In 1947-49 dollars
	Billions	Billions	Number	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	39.7	43.7	331	18.0	50	36.0	71.6	79.6	39.2	78.4
1941	41.9	46.1	345	23.5	53	44.3	75.6	82.9	51.2	96.5
1942	48.6	53.5	396	30.0	61	49.2	87.7	95.2	65.4	107.2
1943	54.5	60.0	439	37.1	68	54.6	98.4	105.5	80.8	119.0
1944	58.5	64.4	465	32.5	73	44.5	105.6	111.8	70.8	97.0
1945	56.2	61.8	442	37.7	76	49.6	101.3	106.2	82.1	108.1
1946	56.0	61.6	435	37.6	83	45.3	101.0	104.6	81.9	98.7
1947	55.4	60.9	423	45.3	96	47.2	99.8	101.7	98.7	102.8
1948	54.9	60.4	412	47.2	104	45.4	99.0	102.8	98.9	98.9
1949	56.2	61.8	414	45.2	100	45.2	101.3	99.5	98.5	98.5
1950	59.0	64.8	427	36.3	103	35.2	106.2	102.6	79.1	76.7
1951	58.1	63.9	414	47.7	113	42.2	104.8	99.5	103.9	91.9
1952	58.1	63.9	407	41.6	115	36.2	104.8	97.8	90.6	78.9
1953	57.9	63.7	399	47.7	112	42.6	104.4	95.9	103.9	92.8
1954	58.9	64.8	399	36.6	113	32.4	106.2	95.9	79.7	70.6
1955	59.5	64.9	392	38.9	112	34.7	106.4	94.2	84.7	75.6
1956	60.9	65.7	391	38.7	114	33.9	107.7	94.0	84.3	73.9
1957	60.4	64.7	378	35.2	118	29.8	106.1	90.9	76.7	64.9

1/ Including allowance for non-farm (back yard) production.

2/ Preceding column divided by unadjusted estimate of U. S. population.

3/ Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates (1947-49=100).

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 79. Cattle and calves on farms January 1, pig crops, and slaughter, United States, 1946 to date

Year	Cattle and calves on farms	Pig crops			Total slaughter	
		Total	Spring	Fall	Cattle and calves	Hogs
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1946	82,235	82,694	52,191	30,503	32,000	76,021
1947	80,554	83,289	52,199	31,090	36,130	74,001
1948	77,171	83,826	50,468	33,358	31,555	70,869
1949	76,830	93,244	56,969	36,275	30,163	74,997
1950	77,963	97,381	57,958	39,423	29,115	79,263
1951	82,083	100,586	61,298	39,288	25,986	85,540
1952	88,072	88,829	55,135	33,694	28,013	86,572
1953	94,241	77,914	47,940	29,974	36,665	74,368
1954	95,679	86,830	52,852	33,978	39,139	71,495
1955	96,592	95,719	57,690	38,029	39,451	81,053
1956	96,804	89,572	53,186	36,386	40,751	85,193
1957	94,502	82,336	51,812	36,524	39,451	79,049
1958 1/	93,967	94,745	52,745	2/42,000	34,725	77,800

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Approximation based on farrowing intentions report for U. S. in June and for 9 States in September.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 80. Sheep and lambs on farms January 1 and lamb and mutton production, United States, 1900-58

Year	Sheep and lambs on farms	Lamb and mutton production	Year	Sheep and lambs on farms	Lamb and mutton production	Year	Sheep and lambs on farms	Lamb and mutton production
	1,000 head	Million pounds		1,000 head	Million pounds		1,000 head	Million pounds
1900	48,105	493	1920	40,743	538	1940	52,107	876
1901	49,101	548	1921	39,479	639	1941	53,920	923
1902	49,236	564	1922	36,922	553	1942	56,213	1,042
1903	47,536	563	1923	36,803	588	1943	55,150	1,104
1904	45,458	538	1924	37,139	597	1944	50,782	1,024
1905	43,825	530	1925	38,543	603	1945	46,520	1,054
1906	45,525	543	1926	40,363	639	1946	42,362	968
1907	47,260	553	1927	42,415	629	1947	37,498	799
1908	48,195	559	1928	45,258	663	1948	34,337	747
1909	50,793	608	1929	48,381	682	1949	30,943	603
1910	50,239	597	1930	51,565	825	1950	29,826	597
1911	50,555	693	1931	53,233	885	1951	30,633	521
1912	47,897	735	1932	53,902	884	1952	31,982	648
1913	44,652	706	1933	53,054	852	1953	31,900	729
1914	43,089	693	1934	53,503	851	1954	31,356	734
1915	40,513	605	1935	51,808	877	1955	31,582	758
1916	40,010	585	1936	51,136	854	1956	31,273	741
1917	38,886	463	1937	50,848	852	1957	30,840	707
1918	39,664	506	1938	51,063	897	1958 1/	31,328	685
1919	41,875	590	1939	51,348	872			

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 81. Consumer price index: Average retail price of all items and meats, United States, by months, 1947 to date

	Index numbers (1947-49=100)												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	All items												
1947	91.9	91.8	93.7	93.7	93.5	94.2	95.0	96.1	98.3	98.3	98.9	100.2	95.5
1948	101.3	100.5	100.2	101.6	102.3	103.1	104.3	104.8	104.8	104.3	103.5	103.0	102.8
1949	102.7	101.6	101.9	102.1	101.8	102.0	101.4	101.6	102.1	101.5	101.6	101.0	101.8
1950	100.6	100.4	100.7	100.8	101.3	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.4	105.0	105.5	106.9	102.8
1951	108.6	109.9	110.3	110.4	110.9	110.8	110.9	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.8	113.1	111.0
1952	113.1	112.4	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.2	114.3	114.1	113.5
1953	113.9	113.4	113.6	113.7	114.0	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.4	115.0	114.9	114.4
1954	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.6	114.3	114.8
1955	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.7	114.5	114.9	114.9	115.0	114.7	114.5
1956	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.2	117.0	116.8	117.1	117.7	117.8	118.0	116.2
1957	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.6	120.2	120.8	121.0	121.1	121.1	121.6	121.6	120.2
1958	122.3	122.5	123.3	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.9	123.7					
	Meats 1/												
1947	83.8	83.6	89.0	86.7	87.5	94.2	95.8	100.2	105.5	102.4	97.5	97.3	93.6
1948	101.8	95.1	95.2	100.1	105.5	111.3	114.7	117.4	116.0	110.9	106.0	102.7	106.4
1949	99.5	92.6	97.0	99.7	99.4	104.4	102.2	103.5	105.5	101.7	98.7	95.9	100.0
1950	95.0	96.0	97.7	98.0	104.0	107.6	112.3	113.2	113.5	109.9	108.9	110.7	105.5
1951	115.8	118.3	118.6	118.8	118.8	119.1	119.6	120.6	121.1	122.5	121.5	119.8	119.5
1952	110.4	118.1	117.2	116.9	118.5	120.3	119.5	122.2	121.5	119.5	115.0	112.3	118.4
1953	110.7	107.5	107.0	106.5	109.6	112.9	113.2	115.7	115.0	112.3	107.4	108.7	110.6
1954	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.6	114.0	113.7	111.7	109.0	108.2	105.8	105.3	104.3	110.0
1955	103.7	102.6	100.9	101.1	101.4	103.3	103.4	102.1	103.2	101.4	97.1	94.3	101.2
1956	92.5	92.7	91.6	93.6	95.5	99.1	99.8	101.3	103.8	103.5	101.3	100.3	97.9
1957	101.2	103.5	102.4	104.5	106.7	110.5	113.2	116.3	115.2	111.1	108.9	110.5	108.7
1958	115.1	116.7	118.8	121.5	122.0	124.2	125.4	124.3					

1/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats, excludes poultry and fish.

Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Table 82. Meat: Consumption per person, United States, 1930-58 1/

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1930	48.9	6.4	6.7	67.0	129.0	1945	59.4	11.9	7.3	66.6	145.2
1931	48.6	6.6	7.1	68.4	130.7	1946	61.6	10.0	6.7	75.9	154.2
1932	46.7	6.6	7.1	70.7	131.1	1947	69.6	10.8	5.3	69.6	155.3
1933 2/	51.5	7.1	6.8	70.7	136.1	1948	63.1	9.5	5.1	67.8	145.5
1934 2/	63.8	9.4	6.3	64.4	143.9	1949	63.9	8.9	4.1	67.7	144.6
1935 2/	53.2	8.5	7.3	48.4	117.4	1950	63.4	8.0	4.0	69.2	144.6
1936 2/	60.5	8.4	6.6	55.1	130.6	1951	56.1	6.6	3.4	71.9	138.0
1937	55.2	8.6	6.6	55.8	126.2	1952	62.2	7.2	4.2	72.4	146.0
1938	54.4	7.6	6.9	58.2	127.1	1953	77.6	9.5	4.7	63.5	155.3
1939	54.7	7.6	6.6	64.7	133.6	1954	80.1	10.0	4.6	60.0	154.7
1940	54.9	7.4	6.6	73.5	142.4	1955	82.0	9.4	4.6	66.8	162.8
1941	60.9	7.6	6.8	68.4	143.7	1956	85.4	9.5	4.4	67.4	166.7
1942	61.2	8.2	7.2	63.7	140.3	1957	84.5	8.8	4.2	61.5	159.0
1943	53.3	8.2	6.4	78.9	146.8	1958 3/	80	6.8	4.1	60	151
1944	55.6	12.4	6.7	79.5	154.2						

1/ Data prior to 1930 published in Livestock and Meat Statistics, July 1958, p. 283-284.

2/ Includes consumption for Government emergency programs.

3/ Partly forecast.

Published currently in the National Food Situation (AMS).

Table 84. Shorn wool: Prices received by growers and support or incentive level, grease basis, United States, by months, 1947 to date 1/

Year beginning April	Prices received by growers												Support or incentive level
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
1947	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.3	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.8	43.8	2/42.3
1948	44.8	47.6	50.7	50.2	49.1	48.4	48.0	48.0	48.9	50.3	53.7	52.9	42.3
1949	51.3	51.3	49.8	48.4	48.0	47.8	46.5	46.8	48.2	49.6	50.8	52.4	42.3
1950	53.0	55.2	57.3	58.4	60.1	65.6	69.0	74.5	82.8	97.3	105.0	112.0	45.2
1951	109.0	105.0	101.0	89.3	77.6	68.5	66.7	65.8	63.7	60.1	56.4	53.8	50.7
1952	51.3	53.2	53.2	53.3	53.1	52.3	52.8	52.9	52.8	51.7	52.3	53.4	54.2
1953	54.1	55.8	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.1	53.9	52.6	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.4	53.1
1954	53.7	54.5	55.2	54.6	53.7	52.8	52.1	51.0	50.5	50.2	49.7	49.0	53.2
1955	46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8
1956	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8	46.5	47.6	48.9	48.5	51.4	62.0
1957	52.6	56.1	55.4	55.3	54.3	52.3	51.0	50.9	45.9	47.1	43.5	41.7	62.0
1958	37.7	36.3	37.7	37.4	37.4								62.0

1/ Prior to 1955, support was provided indirectly through prices by means of CCC purchase on loan operations. Effective with the 1955 season, support has been provided through direct Government payments to producers; prices shown for those years do not include the Government payments.

2/ No support program from mid-April until mid-August.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Stabilization Service. Data published currently in The Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 83. Apparel wool: Domestic production and imports, clean basis, United States, 1947 to date

Year	Production 1/			Imports 2/
	Shorn	Pulled	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	111	42	153	259
1948	102	35	137	246
1949	93	27	120	155
1950	96	24	120	250
1951	100	20	120	272
1952	103	25	128	248
1953	102	32	134	166
1954	104	32	136	104
1955	103	31	134	113
1956	105	30	135	104
1957	104	25	129	78
1958	106			

1/ Production as reported converted on the basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool and 75 percent yield for pulled wool.

2/ Imports of dutiable wool for consumption. Adapted from Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

Data published currently in The Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 85. Wool: Per capita mill use, scoured basis, United States, 1946 to date

Year	As a percentage of 1935-39		
	Apparel	Carpet	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1946	198	122	178
1947	167	162	166
1948	152	192	162
1949	104	146	115
1950	132	176	143
1951	113	89	107
1952	101	103	102
1953	103	115	106
1954	76	96	81
1955	78	108	86
1956	81	116	90
1957	65	101	74

Adapted from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 86. Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-58

(Unstemmed weight)				
Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking, chewing, and snuff	Total tobacco products
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	2.96	1.99	4.03	8.98
1926	3.17	1.99	3.87	9.03
1927	3.42	1.93	3.61	8.96
1928	3.58	1.91	3.44	8.93
1929	3.91	1.86	3.44	9.21
1930	3.84	1.67	3.34	8.85
1931	3.63	1.53	3.29	8.45
1932	3.21	1.24	3.19	7.64
1933	3.49	1.23	3.07	7.79
1934	3.94	1.29	3.11	8.34
1935	4.11	1.30	2.80	8.21
1936	4.61	1.40	2.81	8.82
1937	4.81	1.40	2.74	8.95
1938	4.76	1.31	2.68	8.75
1939	4.95	1.32	2.56	8.83
1940	5.16	1.36	2.60	9.12
1941	5.95	1.42	2.41	9.78
1942	7.01	1.41	2.27	10.69
1943	7.99	1.28	2.19	11.46
1944	8.04	1.22	1.96	11.22
1945	9.15	1.26	2.05	12.46
1946	9.24	1.37	1.59	12.20
1947	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	9.35	1.31	1.46	12.12
1949	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	9.36	1.18	1.42	11.96
1951	9.98	1.19	1.31	12.48
1952	10.41	1.26	1.25	12.92
1953	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	9.58	1.21	1.15	11.94
1956	9.29	1.11	1.06	11.46
1957	9.33	1.12	1.01	11.46
1958 1/	9.46	1.14	1.00	11.60

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Note: No adjustments made for quantities that were lost, destroyed, bartered, etc., under war and post-war conditions, but in relation to totals, such adjustments probably would be small.

Data from the Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 87. Tobacco used in manufactured products, 1940-58

Year	Cigars	Snuff	Smoking and chewing	Cigarettes	Total	Year	Cigars	Snuff	Smoking and chewing	Cigarettes	Total
	1/						1/				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1940	129	36	225	535	925	1950	131	38	122	1,106	1,397
1941	138	37	209	627	1,011	1951	133	37	113	1,185	1,468
1942	143	39	197	755	1,134	1952	142	36	108	1,240	1,526
1943	134	41	196	860	1,231	1953	144	37	100	1,244	1,525
1944	133	40	165	920	1,258	1954	142	36	99	1,171	1,448
1945	132	41	177	944	1,294	1955	141	37	100	1,165	1,443
1946	142	37	131	1,001	1,311	1956	132	36	90	1,148	1,406
1947	138	37	127	1,056	1,358	1957	135	34	87	1,168	1,424
1948	142	38	123	1,099	1,402	1958	138	32	90	1,200	1,460
1949	128	39	122	1,096	1,385						

1/ Includes output of bonded manufacturing warehouses and those from Puerto Rico.

Table 88. Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-58

(Farm-sales weight)								
Year	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Support level
beginning:	Production	Stocks	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
October 1:		Oct. 1						
	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1938	339	661	1,000	303	13	316	19.0	
1939	395	684	1,079	305	12	317	17.3	
1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2	
1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2	
1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8	
1943	392	686	1,078	418	9	427	45.6	
1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0	
1945	577	759	1,336	448	35	483	39.4	
1946	614	853	1,467	476	50	526	39.7	33.6
1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5	40.3
1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0	42.4
1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2	40.3
1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0	45.7
1951	618	981	1,599	506	32	538	51.2	49.8
1952	650	1,061	1,711	519	29	548	50.3	49.5
1953	564	1,163	1,727	494	35	529	52.5	46.6
1954	668	1,198	1,866	486	33	519	49.8	46.4
1955	470	1,347	1,817	482	34	516	58.6	46.2
1956	506	1,301	1,807	480	28	508	63.6	46.1
1957	488	1,299	1,787	485	25	510	60.3	51.7
1958 1/	487	1,277	1,764					55.4

1/ Preliminary: 1958 production and stocks and 1957-58 disappearance as indicated October 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 89. Tobacco, flue-cured: Exports, growers' price, and average unit export value, United States, 1947-57 1/

Country of destination						Growers' price and unit export values			
Year	United Kingdom	West Germany	Other Western Europe	Australia	Other	Total	Growers' price	Average unit export value	
beginning:									
July 1:							1947-49	1947-49	
							Current	Current	
							dollars	dollars	
							3/	4/	
	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.
1947	127	8	86	24	68	313	41.2	43.4	49.0
1948	148	43	79	16	51	337	49.6	47.2	50.6
1949	154	54	96	17	68	389	47.2	48.7	52.4
1950	147	60	96	18	56	377	54.7	49.7	59.7
1951	216	41	90	19	78	444	52.4	43.3	64.6
1952	103	71	84	22	89	369	50.3	44.1	64.6
1953	126	55	90	25	87	383	52.8	45.5	66.9
1954	149	39	89	27	76	380	52.7	44.7	67.9
1955	202	60	101	30	98	491	52.7	44.3	66.5
1956	146	53	97	28	88	412	51.5	41.9	68.9
1957	163	50	89	32	56	390	55.4	45.4	73.5

1/ Exports on declared weight basis.

2/ Computed from the declared values and export weights as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Current price deflated by the index of prices paid by North Carolina tobacco-cotton farmers.

4/ Current value deflated by the Department of Commerce index of unit value of U. S. merchandise exports (adjusted to 1947-49 base).

Table 90. Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-58

Year beginning July 1	(Farm-sales weight)							
	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Support level
	Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1938	787	954	1,741	379	416	795	22.2	
1939	1,171	946	2,117	417	290	707	14.9	
1940	760	1,410	2,170	421	156	577	16.4	
1941	650	1,593	2,243	492	291	783	28.1	
1942	812	1,460	2,272	604	289	893	38.4	
1943	790	1,379	2,169	625	355	980	40.2	
1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	696	454	1,150	42.4	
1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	667	485	1,152	43.6	
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	659	553	1,212	48.3	32.1
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2	40.0
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	720	382	1,102	49.6	43.9
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	729	439	1,168	47.2	42.5
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	757	428	1,185	54.7	45.0
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	777	502	1,279	52.4	50.7
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.3	50.6
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	778	431	1,209	52.8	47.9
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	744	429	1,173	52.7	47.9
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	728	553	1,281	52.7	48.3
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	705	465	1,170	51.5	48.9
1957	975	2,511	3,486	736	442	1,178	55.4	50.8
1958 1/	1,089	2,308	3,397				57.5	54.6

1/ Preliminary. 1958 production and price as indicated October 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 92. Milk: Production and consumption per person, United States, 1924-58

Year	Total milk production per capita	All dairy products, civilian disappearance from commercial sources	Year	Total milk production per capita	All dairy products civilian disappearance		
					From commercial sources	From CCC supplies or bought wholly or partly with Government funds	Total
					Founds	Founds	Founds
	Founds	Founds		Founds	Founds	Founds	Founds
1924	821	796	1944	853	763	1/	
1925	820	802	1945	862	788	1/	
1926	830	818	1946	839	786	1/	
1927	832	813	1947	820	766	3	769
1928	825	804	1948	775	720	4	724
1929	839	811	1949	784	728	6	734
1930	837	819	1950	773	728	13	741
1931	852	838	1951	746	709	6	715
1932	852	832	1952	733	694	6	700
1933	853	814	1953	755	678	14	692
1934	823	814	1954	753	679	22	701
1935	815	801	1955	745	679	28	707
1936	817	792	1956	746	676	31	707
1937	809	798	1957 2/	738	671	26	694
1938	833	796	1958 3/	724	669	31	700
1939	833	825					
1940	844	819					
1941	878	803					
1942	893	833					
1943	867	750					

1/ Data on noncommercial distribution not available prior to 1947.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecasts.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 91. Tobacco acreage by types, 1948-58

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Cigar filler 1/	Dark 2/	Maryland	Cigar binder	Cigar wrapper	All types
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1948	884	432	76	92	47	40	15	1,586
1949	935	447	75	93	50	40	16	1,656
1950	958	408	81	82	50	42	14	1,635
1951	1,110	456	74	76	53	31	14	1,814
1952	1,111	464	63	74	50	30	13	1,806
1953	1,022	420	66	74	45	29	12	1,669
1954	1,042	421	74	78	50	29	13	1,708
1955	991	311	71	72	47	28	13	1,532
1956	875	310	68	69	44	19	13	1,399
1957	663	307	59	54	37	16	13	1,148
1958 3/	643	303	62	46	35	16	13	1,117

1/ Includes Puerto Rican.

2/ Includes fire, dark air- and sun-cured.

3/ July 1 estimate.

Data published currently in Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 93. Cow numbers, milk cows and total output, 1940-58

Index numbers (1940=100)				Index numbers (1940=100)			
Year	Milk cows 1/	Production on farms 2/		Year	Milk cows 1/	Production on farms 2/	
		Total	Per cow			Total	Per cow
1940	100	100	100	1950	93	107	115
1941	103	105	103	1951	91	105	115
1942	106	108	102	1952	90	105	116
1943	108	107	99	1953	92	110	120
1944	108	107	99	1954	91	112	122
1945	106	110	104	1955	90	113	126
1946	102	108	106	1956	88	115	130
1947	99	107	108	1957	87	116	133
1948	94	103	109	1958 3/	84	115	138
1949	93	106	114				

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers that have not freshened.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Preliminary.

Computed from data published in Milk: Farm Production, Disposition, and Income.

Table 94. Dairy products: Income and consumption per person, 1940-58

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100)		Per capita civilian consumption		
	Consumer income per person	Retail value of consumption per person	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Total solids
			Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	46	48	32.5	40.8	73.3
1941	56	54	32.0	41.2	73.2
1942	70	65	33.3	43.9	77.2
1943	78	70	30.1	45.5	75.6
1944	85	73	30.7	45.8	76.5
1945	86	78	31.6	48.7	80.3
1946	91	95	31.4	49.9	81.3
1947	95	97	30.7	47.4	78.1
1948	104	107	28.9	45.6	74.5
1949	102	96	29.1	45.7	74.8
1950	110	96	29.4	45.9	75.3
1951	118	107	28.2	45.9	74.1
1952	122	112	27.3	47.0	74.3
1953	127	107	26.8	46.4	73.2
1954	127	107	27.1	47.5	74.6
1955	133	110	27.3	48.1	75.4
1956	138	113	27.1	48.5	75.6
1957 1/	143	117	26.5	48.2	74.7
1958 2/	143	120	26.7	48.4	75.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in Marketing and Transportation Situation, Dairy Situation, National Food Situation (AMS) and in reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 95. Milk-fat and solids-not-fat: Price support purchases as percent of production, United States, 1947-58

Year	Production		U.S.D.A. purchases		Quantity of milk solids contained in purchases as a percentage of production	
	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk solids contained in purchases of butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk			
			Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent	Percent
1947	4,691	10,630	---	202.4	---	1.9
1948	4,518	10,230	---	---	---	---
1949	4,631	10,530	100.2	320.8	2.2	3.0
1950	4,646	10,557	138.0	371.7	3.0	3.5
1951	4,529	10,366	.4	51.6	1/	.5
1952	4,492	10,356	13.8	50.4	.3	.5
1953	4,667	10,847	382.6	656.0	8.2	6.0
1954	4,725	11,006	345.9	711.2	7.3	6.5
1955	4,746	11,091	179.0	580.2	3.8	5.2
1956	4,803	11,293	193.1	781.9	4.0	6.9
1957 2/	4,812	11,374	217.4	857.3	4.5	7.5
1958 3/	4,792	11,349	175.0	700	3.7	6.2

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly forecast

Data published by the Crop Reporting Board.

Table 96. Index numbers of prices for dairy products and other farm products, United States, 1925-58

Year	Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)			Year	Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)		
	Dairy products	Other livestock products	All crops		Dairy products	Other livestock products	All crops
1925	156	146	164	1945	229	203	202
1926	156	149	139	1946	268	231	228
1927	162	139	134	1947	273	295	263
1928	165	151	142	1948	301	321	255
1929	166	156	135	1949	252	281	224
1930	142	130	115	1950	249	294	233
1931	111	92	75	1951	286	358	265
1932	86	66	57	1952	302	308	268
1933	87	62	71	1953	274	271	242
1934	101	72	98	1954	252	256	242
1935	114	114	103	1955	253	228	236
1936	125	116	108	1956	260	222	240
1937	131	124	118	1957 1/	264	248	233
1938	115	111	80	1958 2/	254	289	235
1939	110	106	82				
1940	120	104	90				
1941	140	137	108				
1942	163	175	145				
1943	198	198	187				
1944	222	185	199				

1/ Preliminary.

2/ January-September average.

Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 97. Milk solids not fat: Production and use, United States, 1940-58

Year	Solids not fat		Percentage of total production used for food
	Production	Civilian consumption	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1940	10,036	5,390	54.4
1941	10,538	5,430	55.0
1942	10,839	5,773	59.4
1943	10,667	5,865	62.0
1944	10,631	5,890	65.8
1945	10,857	6,287	67.8
1946	10,683	6,906	69.9
1947	10,630	6,759	69.0
1948	10,230	6,621	69.8
1949	10,530	6,745	70.1
1950	10,557	6,894	69.8
1951	10,366	6,935	70.0
1952	10,356	7,210	72.9
1953	10,847	7,238	73.9
1954	11,006	7,557	70.8
1955	11,091	7,807	76.9
1956	11,293	8,017	78.4
1957 1/	11,374	8,114	79.8
1958 2/	11,349	8,301	80.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 98. Consumption per person of selected dairy products,
United States, 1947-49 average and 1957

Product	1947-49 average	1957 ^{1/}	1957 as a percentage of 1947-49
	Pounds	Pounds	
Butter	10.6	8.4	79.2
American cheese	5.2	5.1	98.1
Other cheese	1.8	2.6	144.4
Cottage cheese	2.9	5.2	179.3
Condensed milk	2.0	2.6	130.0
Evaporated milk	18.1	13.1	72.4
Non-fat dry milk	3.2	5.6	175.0
Frozen desserts net milk	47.7	49.3	103.4
Fluid milk and cream:			
Fresh whole milk	299	303	101.3
Cream	9.6	7.3	76.0

^{1/} Preliminary.

Data published in Marketing and Transportation Situation (AMS).

Table 99. Canned fruit packs, United States, 1935-57

Year	Peaches ^{1/}	Apples and applesauce	Fruit cocktail ^{2/}	Other fruit	Total ^{3/}
	Million cases ^{4/}	Million cases ^{4/}	Million cases ^{4/}	Million cases ^{4/}	Million cases ^{4/}
1935	11.5	3.5	3.0	17.6	35.6
1936	11.0	4.1	3.7	20.0	38.8
1937	13.6	4.7	4.5	22.8	45.6
1938	10.2	2.7	3.0	16.9	32.8
1939	12.0	4.9	5.2	21.9	44.0
1940	11.3	4.1	4.9	21.0	41.3
1941	14.5	7.2	5.7	25.8	53.2
1942	16.2	7.5	6.2	20.7	50.6
1943	11.3	4.0	5.7	15.4	36.4
1944	13.6	6.1	6.3	21.7	47.7
1945	14.3	2.7	6.6	20.8	44.4
1946	20.3	9.3	9.0	36.5	75.1
1947	19.4	6.3	10.3	22.7	58.7
1948	17.5	4.9	11.0	23.4	56.8
1949	19.6	9.8	7.6	25.1	62.1
1950	16.8	13.1	8.2	27.1	65.2
1951	23.1	8.6	10.0	30.0	71.7
1952	19.5	7.9	8.3	27.8	63.5
1953	21.6	9.7	9.2	28.0	68.5
1954	19.1	13.7	10.0	28.9	71.7
1955	23.1	11.6	10.9	33.4	79.0
1956	28.3	13.1	12.2	30.2	83.8
1957	24.4	12.2	11.7	29.9	78.2

^{1/} Including spiced peaches, which are reported separately beginning 1947.

^{2/} Fruit cocktail includes fruits for salad and mixed fruits.

^{3/} Including cherries and olives in brine, and excluding Hawaiian pineapple.

^{4/} In terms of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

Data from annual reports of National Canners Association and Western Canner and Packer.

LIST OF CHARTS

THE OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS' PRICES AND INCOMES

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
58 (10)-2405	Farm Output	4
80A-58 (10)	Carryover of Major Farm Commodities	4
6518-58 (10)	Price Support Holdings	4
98-58 (10)	Farmers' Prices	5
6552-58 (10)	Prices Received by Farmers	5
6550-58 (10)	Gross National Product	6
6549-58 (9)	Income and Employment	6
6548-58 (9)	Wholesale Prices	6
6547-58 (10)	Income and Expenditure	7
3616-58 (9)	U. S. Agricultural Exports	7
3621-58 (9)	Quantity of U. S. Exports of Major Commodities	7
443A-58 (10)	Income of Farm Operators	8
6564-58 (10)	Net Income and Production Expenses	8
6503-58 (9)	Income Per Person	8

THE FEED GRAIN-LIVESTOCK PROBLEM.

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
6454-58 (9)	Feed Grain Production and Use	10
6453-58 (9)	Feed Grain Carryover	10
6566-58 (10)	Size of the Feed Grain Carryover	10
6452-58 (9)	Feed Grain Acreage and Yields	11
4190A-58 (10)	High Protein Feed Supply	11
6553-58 (10)	Feed Concentrates Consumed	11
6457-58 (9)	Feed Grain and Livestock Prices	12
6531-58 (9)	Output of Livestock and Products	12
6532-58 (9)	Cattle Numbers, Pig Crops and Slaughter	13
6551-58 (10)	Production of Milk, Eggs, Broilers and Turkey	13
1874-58 (9)	Feed Concentrate Supply and Quantity Fed Per Animal Unit	13

6561-58 (10)	Population and Livestock Production	14
6562-58 (10)	Feed Concentrates Fed to Livestock	14
6563-58 (10)	Feed Grain Acreage and Yields	14

FARM RESOURCES, FINANCES AND PRODUCTION

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
58 (10)--2210	Selected Resources Used	16
58 (9)--2211	Farm Machines	16
58 (4)--2479	Use of Fertilizer and Lime	16
58 (10)--2558	Production Assets Per Farm	17
58 (10)--2561	Output and Volume of Assets Per Farm	17
58 (10)--2386	Investment Per Farm	17
58 (8)--2526	Changes in Dollar Value of Farmland	18
58 (10)--2559	Farm Income and Real Estate Values	18
58 (6)--2506	Farmland Purchases for Farm Enlargement	18
58 (7)--911	The Balance Sheet of Agriculture	19
58 (6)--913	Farm Debt	19
58 (10)--505	Non-Real Estate Farm Loans	19
58 (9)--572	U. S. Population and Farm Output	20
58 (9)--2548	Changes in Production	20
58 (9)--908	Uses of Cropland Harvested	20
58 (9)--901	Farm Production Per Acre and Per Animal	21
58 (9)--563	Farm Labor Productivity	21
58 (9)--909	Persons Supported by One Farm Worker	21
58 (9)--2539	Changes in Farming, United States	22
58 (9)--2532	Changes in Crop Acres	22
58 (9)--2540	Changes in Farming, North Atlantic Region	23
58 (9)--2542	Changes in Farming, East North Central Region	23
58 (9)--2541	Changes in Farming, South Atlantic Region	23
58 (9)--2544	Changes in Farming, East South Central Region	23
58 (9)--2543	Changes in Farming, West North Central Region	24
58 (9)--2546	Changes in Farming, Mountain Region	24
58 (9)--2545	Changes in Farming, West South Central Region	24
58 (9)--2547	Changes in Farming, Pacific Region	24

PLANNING FAMILY FINANCES

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
3300-58 (8)	Farm Population	26
6460-58 (9)	Percent of Employed Farm Persons in Nonfarm Jobs	26
6461-58 (10)	Married Women in the Labor Force	26
6510-58 (9)	Number of U. S. Households	27
6459-58 (9)	Size of Farm and Nonfarm Families	27
6458-58 (9)	Average Size of Family by Residence	27
58-(9)-5566	Working Wives Income	28
58 (9)-5570	Clothing Expenditures of Wives	28
58 (9)-5571	Expenditures for Paid Help	28
58 (9)-5565	Spending the Family Dollar	29
58 (9)-5512	Prices Paid by Farmers	29
58 (9)-5513	Consumer Price Index	29
58 (9) 5572	Life Span of Household Durables	30
58 (9)-5573	Life Span of Durables Varies	30
58 (9)-5574	Life Span of Clothing	30
58 (9)-5575	Cost of a Week's Food	31
58 (9)-5564	Farm Family Food Dollar	31
58 (9)-5563	Home Produced Foods	31
58 (9)-5569	Best Buys in Ascorbic Acid	32
58 (9)-5567	Best Buys in Vitamin A Value	32
58 (9)-5568	Best Buys in Thiamine	32

TRENDS IN MARKETING SPREADS

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
3563-58 (10)	Domestic Farm Food Products	34
3371-58 (10)	Farm Food Marketing Bill	34
1859-58 (10)	Marketing Charges and Volume Marketed	34
3610-58 (10)	Costs Paid by Food Marketing Firms	35
6544-58 (10)	Profits After Taxes for Food Marketing Firms	35
692A-58 (9)	Shares of Retail Food Costs	36
6504-58 (9)	Marketing Charges for Food	36
6516-58 (10)	Beef, Pork and Lamb	37
4129-58 (9)	Retail Price, Farm Value and Spread	37
6513-58 (10)	Change in Retail Cost of Farm Foods	38
6515-58 (10)	Change in Farm-Retail Spread for Farm Foods	38
6514-58 (10)	Change in Net Farm Value of Farm Foods	38

THE FARM COMMODITIES

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
6511-58 (9)	Wheat Production and Yield	40
6512-58 (9)	Wheat Supply and Distribution	40
836-58 (10)	Wheat Prices and Loan Rates	40
6521-58 (9)	Rice Production and Yield	41
6520-58 (9)	Rice Supply and Distribution	41
1851-58 (10)	Rice Prices and Loan Rates	41
6470-58 (9)	All Cotton: U. S. Supply and Disposition	42
6469-58 (10)	Cotton: Supply and Consumption in Foreign Countries	42

1061-58 (10)	Cotton Production Related to Consumption and Exports	42
6560-58 (10)	Cotton Prices, Loan Rates and CCC Stocks	43
6502-58 (9)	Cotton Acreage and Production	43
498-58 (3)	Fiber Consumption Per Person	43
6517-58 (9)	Fats and Oils	44
6480-58 (9)	Soybean Oil	44
6479-58 (9)	Cottonseed Oil	44
6437-58 (8)	Peanuts	45
6522-58 (9)	Flaxseed	45
4951-58 (9)	Inedible Tallow and Greases	45
4935-58 (9)	Oilseeds	45
6186-58 (9)	Tobacco Acreage	46
884A-58 (10)	Flue-cured Tobacco	46
1064B-58 (10)	Burley Tobacco	46
1122A-58 (10)	Tobacco Consumption	47
1063B-58 (9)	Tobacco Used in Manufactured Products	47
6451-58 (9)	Flue-cured Tobacco Exports, Prices, and Unit Values	47
3552-58 (9)	Percent of Vegetables Consumed in Various Forms ..	48
6472-58 (9)	Vegetables, Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes	48
3791-58 (10)	Prices for Fresh Vegetables and All Farm Products ..	48
6471-58 (10)	Late Summer and Fall Potatoes	49
1852A-58 (10)	Dry Beans	49
6473-58 (10)	Production and Prices of Sweetpotatoes	49
6485-58 (9)	Prices Received by Growers	50
6449-58 (9)	Fruit Consumption Per Person	50
6474-58 (10)	Production and Use of Fruit	50
6395-58 (9)	Canned Fruit Packs	51
6486-58 (9)	Frozen Fruits and Berries	51
6450-58 (9)	Dried Fruit Production	51
6519-58 (10)	Feed Grain Yields Per Acre	52
1828-58 (10)	Corn Supply	52
3609-58 (10)	Supplies of Oats, Barley and Sorghum Grain	52
1059A-58 (9)	Feed Concentrate Supply	52
6555-58 (10)	Price Trends for Corn, Oats, Sorghum Grain	53
6554-58 (10)	Byproduct Feed Price Trends	53
6488-58 (9)	Income and Consumption of Dairy Products	54
6506-58 (9)	Use of Dairy Products	54
3898-58 (6)	Production and Consumption of Milk, Per Person	54
6487-58 (9)	Production and Use of Solids-not-fat	54
4443-58 (10)	Prices for Dairy Products and Other Farm Products ..	55
6507-58 (9)	Dairy Price Support Purchases	55
4444-58 (10)	Cow Numbers, Milk Per Cow and Total Output	55
6464-58 (9)	Chickens Raised and Egg-feed Price Ratio	56
6466-58 (9)	Egg Production Per 100 Layers	56
6465-58 (9)	Pullets Raised and Hens and Pullets on Hand	56
4457-58 (9)	January 1	56
6475-58 (9)	Egg Production and Prices	56
6476-58 (9)	Consumption Per Person of Poultry Meat and Eggs	57
6477-58 (9)	Broiler Production and Prices	57
6509-58 (9)	Turkey Slaughter and Stocks	57
6054-58 (9)	Prices of Corn and Hogs	58
1455B-58 (9)	Meat and All Retail Prices	58
6508-58 (9)	Steer and Cow Prices	58
6543-58 (9)	Cattle Numbers and Pig Crops	59
425-58 (9)	Sheep Numbers and Lamb and Mutton Production	59
6076-58 (4)	Meat Consumed Per Person	59
6455-58 (9)	Per Capita Mill Use of Wool	60
6456-58 (9)	Apparel Wool; Production and Imports	60
	Prices for Apparel Wool	60

